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ULSTER REPLIES TO BRITISH CABINET'S IRISH PROPOSALS

Northern Ireland, It Is Under-
stood, Will Negotiate Only on
Understanding That Certain
Proposals Are Dropped

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday).—Ulster's reply to the British Cabinet's proposals for the settlement of the Irish question, as handed in at No. 10 Downing Street today, and from what transpires in the guarded conversation of Ulster circles, matters have progressed a small step further in the Irish negotiations. The Cabinet of Northern Ireland, it is understood, has made it clear that it is prepared to enter into formal conversations with Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues, only on the understanding that certain conditions embodied in Mr. Lloyd George's invitation are not enforced.

The view has prevailed in Ulster circles that it was not altogether honorable to accept an invitation to a formal conference so long as the conditions of their doing so were totally impracticable, so far as their being put into operation was concerned. The present reply makes it clear that these conditions must not be enforced, if further conversations are to be entered on, and the position apparently is that the Ulster representatives might be disposed to have informal conversations provided their doing so would not commit them in any way to the acceptance of such conditions.

There the position is expected to rest for some days. Sir James Craig leaves for Thiepval in the battle area, to unveil a war memorial, and will not return till Monday. Ulstermen are complaining of the leakage of information, or rather partial information, in respect of their negotiations with the British Cabinet, and they are pressing for the publication of the whole of the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir James.

Until the letters are published, it cannot be judged how far Ulster has been called on to "surrender"—a favorite word in the language of rumor and report regarding the offer to Northern Ireland.

T. W. Brown, Attorney-General for Ireland, has resigned his office owing, it is stated, to a difference of opinion with the government regarding its Irish policy. Mr. Brown may become one of the judges of Northern Ireland under the Government of Ireland Act.

Hon. H. T. Barrie has also threatened to resign his position as vice-president of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Education for Ireland. In his letter to Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Barrie states that the British Government's policy toward Ulster, which seems to underlie Austen Chamberlain's recent letter, fills him with amazement, and if Ulster's position, as established by the Act of 1920, should be in any degree weakened by the proposals, he can no longer remain a member of the government.

Irish Policy Indorsed

Unionist Conference Strongly Upholds
Negotiations with Sinn Fein

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LIVERPOOL, England (Thursday).—The Unionist conference opened here today, and with little preliminary formality got to grips with the Irish question. All resolutions against the government's policy of negotiating with Sinn Fein had been dropped with the exception of one, which was eventually hastily defeated. The Irish harders had concentrated without success on this innocuous worded, but still vital, proposition: "That no settlement of the Irish question would be acceptable which does not absolutely respect the position acquired by Ulster, and does not provide every safeguard that is essential for our imperial security and the protection of the loyalists both in the South and West of Ireland."

In order to remove all trace of condemnation of the government from the resolution, it was necessary to pass a direct vote of confidence in the Coalition policy, and for this preparations were made. The proposer of this amendment was Sir Archibald Salvidge, leader of the vast Unionist organization in Liverpool, and one whose devotion to the cause of Ulster is unquestioned. His favorable attitude toward the government at this juncture boded ill to the die-hard cause.

Coalition Attacked

Lord Derby was elected president of the Unionist organizations for the coming year at the opening of the proceedings, and he and other leaders of Unionists are making a great effort to keep the party together.

Later a deputation of Southern Unionists, headed by Lord Farnham, presented to the conference a picture of Southern Ireland and the sufferings of the loyalists at the hands of Sinn Fein. Then the business of Colonel Grettton's resolution, already quoted, was reached.

In moving the resolution Colonel Grettton declared it was time the Unionist Party announced where it stood. They had been compelled to abandon one part of their platform after another on the slippery slope of the Coalition. Were they to abandon everything, he asked. They must accept the Irish conference as an accom-

plished fact, but he still thought it a hopeless enterprise, unless one side or the other was prepared to sacrifice something vital.

In seconding, Colonel Archer-Shee stated they wanted peace just as much as anyone, but they wanted peace with honor. He prophesied the negotiations would break down, and then he said the Conservative Party ought to come out of the Coalition and set up a government that would really govern the country.

Majority Overwhelming

Sir Archibald Salvidge moved a further amendment declaring that, consistently with the supremacy of the crown and safeguards for Ulster and for the minority in the South, a solution of the Irish difficulties might be found in the conference now in progress. Much noise followed Sir Archibald's remark that the resolution was part of an attack on the leaders of the Conservative Party, and an attempt was made by a section of those who had appealed for peace, and declared that the people in the South of Ireland, who paid the most revenue to Britain, demanded it.

Sir Archibald's amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority. Austen Chamberlain, said it would be foolish to deny, and futile to ignore the great anxiety in the Unionist Party, and frankly recognized that the suspicions and anxieties over the Irish question could not be wholly allayed until the time came when they could lay their hearts bare and tell the whole story.

Mr. Chamberlain asked the Unionists to give the government more time, when it would be seen if the government had betrayed their trust. Two momentous conferences, one on each side of the Atlantic, were in progress, he said—one to bring peace to the world and the other to bring peace to these islands. "Give us your good will in both cases. I beg that you show fair play," concluded Mr. Chamberlain.

RAILROADS OFFER COMPETITIVE RATE

Permission Sought by Santa Fe
to Reduce Commodity Tariff
to Meet Steamship Schedule
—Free Canal Tolls Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office CHICAGO, Illinois.—On behalf of all the transcontinental railways, Edward Chambers, vice-president of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, applied for permission to lower such freight rates as would enable railroads to compete with steamships using the Panama Canal. W. A. Disque, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, heard the appeal at the Great Northern Hotel here yesterday.

Vigorous opposition to the proposal was made by Frank Lyons, attorney for several coastwise steamship lines, and by C. K. Gartner, representing 168 middle west associations of commerce. Mr. Lyons declared that the railroads seek not to benefit the public but to "throttle the merchant marine, which is just getting on its feet."

Mr. Gartner demanded that the railroads reduce rates to intermediate points as well as to the western coast. Exemption of coastwise ships under United States registry from tolls for the use of the Panama Canal, which is being widely advocated, was denounced by Mr. Chambers, who also declared that freight charges on water shipments should come under regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission no less than rail shipments.

By regulating coastwise shipments, said Mr. Chambers, the commission could "prescribe reasonable rates for water service which would be stable and at a figure that would enable a regular dependable operation of steamship lines and avoid the disturbance and demoralization caused by what is known as the tramp ship, which often offers rates for cargo at almost any figure above the handling cost, and usually takes one cargo without any intention of ever returning to operate in regular service. The public gets no benefit from fluctuation in water rates caused by such competition."

Freight Rate Reductions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The alleged serious financial difficulties in which the railroads find themselves was brought up before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce yesterday by S. Davies Warfield, president of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, who appeared before the committee to oppose pending legislation which would take away from the Interstate Commerce Commission authority over intrastate rates, and involve other changes as to regulation of revenue.

Mr. Warfield stated that the roads were undergoing at present considerable financial drain caused by rate reductions, which had already been carried out to an extent "not yet realized by the shippers."

"Rates have been reduced to a point where less than half the return called for by the Transportation Act is being realized," the committee was told.

An enormous number of further rate reductions would soon be available, he said, and would still further decrease revenues.

PRINCE OF WALES ARRIVES IN INDIA

Heir to British Throne, After
Splendid Reception, Tenders
Greetings to People of India on
Behalf of the King-Emperor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office BOMBAY, India (Thursday).—The Prince of Wales received a magnificent reception on his arrival here in H. M. S. Renown this morning. On landing at the Bunder shortly after 10 o'clock, His Royal Highness read a message on behalf of the King-Emperor, conveying his greetings to the people of India, through his son.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—Southern India—and by that is meant India south of a line drawn through Bombay and Calcutta—seems on the whole very free from the alarms so common to Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, and the Punjab. There has always been a storm center at Calcutta on the Malabar Coast right down in the very south of India perhaps not more than 300 miles from Cape Comorin, while in Madras there has been a series of strikes and embittered labor disputes. Non-Cooperation agitators and especially Khilafat orators have for some time past been busy preying on fanatical feelings of Muhammadans and the arrest of a few of the ringleaders has resulted in the worst outbreak of disorder for over two years and which is called open rebellion in the official communications, just the same as the Punjab was in 1919.

The rioting started when a landholder complained against his agent who was a Non-Cooperator. The latter collected a thousand of his fellow Mohals and the rioters indulged in an orgy of destruction, the telegraph and railway lines being cut on a wide scale, in which respect the affair is closely paralleled by the Punjab rebellion. Ennals seems to have been the principal center of disturbance. One of the difficulties confronting the authorities is the lack of troops in Southern India, two British battalions at Wellington, Bangalore and Madras, a cavalry regiment, some artillery and two squadrons of the Royal Air Force at Bangalore, being all that are available over a huge area.

The first detachment of the Leinster regiment proved insufficient and a party of 15 to 20 were missing. The rioters' numbers have continually been reported on the increase, but in this connection one must make allowances for the Indian temperament reporting these occurrences. They include a considerable number of discharged soldiers, and by daring raids have made considerable captures of arms. In the nature of their raids on post offices, armories, and in the systematic character of their attacks on lines of communications the rebels betray signs of a clever organization. It was possibly not for nothing that Lord Willingdon's Government issued a stern warning that order would be maintained at all costs. What has been disquieting is that as fast as the trouble has been suppressed in one area it has spread in another.

Indian Defense Force Mobilized

As the numbers of military and armed police were not sufficient, the Indian defense force was also mobilized. In order to quiet the people of Calcutta, which is now isolated, martial law was proclaimed over the Ennals, Wallahabad and Calcutta districts. Gatherings of more than five were prohibited; all persons were forbidden to be out after sunset, while all private cars and busses were commandeered.

At present in any disturbances the odds are conclusively on the side of the British, in view of their having all the arms and of their still controlling

all the essential machinery of the government. In reality, of course, a community of 3,000,000, including a white army of only 75,000 troops could not control a country of the area of India, and inhabited by a population of 319,000,000, unless their support rested on more sure and more moral foundations—on the order and contentment which the British rule brought and on the people's faith in British justice. That faith, the essential buttress of their rule, Britain has been in danger of losing, if there are many more cases parallel to that of the Munitions Board.

Prosecution Case Withdrawn

Sir Thomas Holland, Minister of Industries, has given his explanation. The withdrawal of the prosecution was instructed because deposits were being withdrawn from a bank operated by one of the accused, that if it failed, 120 Swadeshi firms might fail, and the government would be accused of deliberately endeavoring to smash local industries. There was also a strong probability of a mixed jury being bribed by the accused Karmati, who would then be acquitted, while the government would be accused of wasting public money.

Lord Reading, in commenting on the apology, says he was not consulted, and would not have agreed to the withdrawal; and, in explanation of the failure to consult him, that Sir Thomas Holland had of late been gravely overworked. Palpably the case cannot rest there.

It has in the meantime united the whole press of India, with one unfortunate exception, in condemnation. The Times of India, the Bombay daily, waited some time anticipating that there must be some better explanation than the cynical one of political expediency.

Mr. Gandhi Admits Error

It should at this point in fairness be stated that it is probably—almost certainly—not within the competence of the Viceroy to dismiss one of his ministers. That would be the prerogative of Mr. Montagu and the Council of the Secretary of State for India. In the words "I erred grievously," Mr. Gandhi has again confessed to error, although it is not yet of Himalayan dimensions as he admitted in April, 1919. He admits that he made an error in suggesting that students could leave their studies and follow their own inclination as to what they would do next.

In many cases the result ever since has been nothing. Mr. Gandhi sees he erred in suggesting several alternatives for the students and some time ago began to retract his steps in the course of the spinning wheel as a general alternative. "But to repair is always patchwork, and so the spinning wheel remains more or less an excrescence or an idle pastime in non-cooperation schools." The country indeed pays dearly for Mr. Gandhi's fantasies.

JUGO-SLAVS READY TO YIELD TO POWERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Thursday).—The Council of the League of Nations at its meeting today to consider further the Albanian situation, decided to hear the representatives of Jugo-Slavia and Albania. H. A. L. Fisher, the British delegate, expressed anxiety concerning the Serbian military operations and asked if there was not a rupture between the two members of the League. The Serbian delegate, Mr. Boskitch, intimated that he was prepared to make a full statement.

Assurances have been received by the Council of Ambassadors at Paris from Nicholas Pashitch, the Serbian Premier, that Belgrade will accept the decision of the powers. At the same time, the Premier protests against a settlement of frontiers reached in the absence of the Jugo-Slav representative and asks for further explanations. There is here no doubt that the territory will be evacuated.

"CONSENT DECREE" MAY BE ABROGATED

Fruit Growers' Association
Would Welcome Nullification
of Government Control and
Outlook Is Bright for Packers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The possibility that the "consent decree," by which the five large packing companies were forced to divorce themselves from their allied activities, will be not only modified, or, in accordance with the demand of California fruit growing interests, but actually set aside, is looming larger.

It became known a few days ago that the American Farm Bureau Federation, formerly of decidedly "anti-packer" proclivities, had declared for a setting aside of the decree. The California fruit growers' associations are conducting a vigorous campaign for modification to permit the packers to transport their products, and would welcome a nullification of the present scheme of government control, it was stated on Tuesday by representatives of their interests in Washington; while government officials of the Department of Justice have indicated that they look with favor upon the proposed modification of the regulation which prevents the packers using their cars as carriers for other than meat products. It is admitted by those who have most consistently held out for government control of an alleged "big business monopoly" that things are decidedly looking brighter for the big five packers than they have for many months past.

What the public at large thinks about the proceedings is, of course, difficult to determine. When, after many months of disagreement and quibbling, the packers and the government finally managed to arrive at the terms of the consent decree and the packer control bill was passed by Congress, it was supposed that the matter was settled and the interests of the public safe in the hands of the packers and stockyards unit of the Department of Agriculture, although there was much dissatisfaction that control had not been left with the Federal Trade Commission. On August 9, the Department of Justice yielded to insistent demands for a series of hearings, beginning November 28, for the purpose of appealing to the district court for doing away with certain provisions of the decree.

The position taken by the farm organizations and the cooperative fruit-growers' associations is that they are working for the best interests of the producer, and therefore of the consumer. They claim that they can distribute their products more cheaply if they are allowed to use the cars of the packers directly, than if they have to depend upon the services of jobbers and middlemen.

Lower Retail Prices

Officials of fruit growers' and canners' associations have emphatically denied that they are working for the interests of the packers, but claim that they merely desire the cheapest distribution system possible to benefit both producer and consumer, and that using the refrigerator cars of the packers has proven the most economical scheme. They admit that in the past they have signed contracts by which they disposed of their products directly to the packing interests, who then set their own market price. But according to Vernon Campbell, vice-president and manager of the California Cooperative Canning Association, all that these concerns desire now is the right to pay the packers a percentage of profit for their services as transporters, retaining control of their own product and setting its market price. This will result, it was claimed, in greatly lowered retail prices. It is along these lines that the argument of the fruit growers will be based when the matter comes up for hearings before the Departments of Justice and Agriculture on November 28.

System of Stores

"The cooperative associations of California are practically solidly behind this move," declared Mr. Campbell. "We don't care what the producers want; it is a question of what the producers' organizations have found necessary to secure the cheapest distribution, and therefore the greatest economies for the consumer."

The proposal for the establishment of retail stores throughout the country by the packers, which is supported by the Department of Agriculture, is supported by these associations and by farm organizations with headquarters here, for the same reason. If the scheme will mean lower prices for the public, let us try it, they say.

"The establishment by the packers of retail stores to sell their product would not necessarily lead to a food monopoly," Grey Silver, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, declared in discussing the proposed plan. "It would, because of the economies effected, which are impossible in the present retail grocery system, mean a great saving to the consumer. The government could easily regulate such activities to prevent any possible 'monopoly' abuses. The establishment of such a system of stores might mean a much greater and more efficient system of government control than is possible now."

JAPAN SETS RATIO OF NAVAL STRENGTH AT SIXTY PER CENT THAT OF THE OTHER POWERS, WITH EQUAL DEFENSE CRAFT

Slightly Over Three-Fifths Considered Fair Proportion in
Size of Armaments, Leader of Delegation Tells the
Conference — British Group Would Welcome Total
Abolition of Submarine While Retaining the Airplane

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"For the first time, concrete proposals have been put forward for limiting armaments, in which the United States has given an unselfish and noble lead."—Admiral W. H. Henderson.

"President Harding has done more than any one man to save civilization from destruction by war, or even if there is no war, from bankruptcy due to the increasing pecuniary cost of naval forces."—Admiral Sir Cyriac A. G. Bridge.

"I regard the proposal and acceptance of the naval plan as the greatest forward step that civilization has made since the adoption of the Declaration of Independence."—President William Fellows Morgan, on behalf of the Merchants Association.

"We are certainly not proceeding on the theory that, at the end of 10 years, we shall begin again."—William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho.

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WASHINGTON, Thursday Night—

The liberal press, in England, is taking exception to Mr. Balfour's suggested amendment to Mr. Hughes' limitation proposals. And the Westminster Gazette puts its finger on what has already been pointed out in this service is the danger point in the idea. The amendment did not, of course, originate with the naval experts, and its object is the preservation of the armament works. "The best hope for the world," declares the Westminster, "is that this specialized plan will go to rot and that at the end of a decade it may seem worth nobody's while to put it in order again."

Now whilst this is absolutely true there is a certain misconception about it. There is nothing in Mr. Hughes' proposals which would compel any of the countries to allow their plants to go to rot. It is indeed taken for granted by the British experts that no country will allow its plants to go to rot, and therefore that Mr. Balfour's amendment would effect a great saving. When, therefore, the Westminster goes on to maintain that if the British plants were allowed to go to rot, Great Britain, at the end of the 10 years, would be at no disadvantage as compared with either America or Japan, it reaches its conclusion by taking it for granted that America and Japan will allow their plants to rot.

If it could indeed be assured that all the nations concerned would permit their plants to rot, the Washington Conference would achieve an even far greater result than Mr. Harding or Mr. Hughes could have hoped when they put forward their proposals, for the fact is that the arms plants, built nominally to protect nations, have become the masters of nations. If they had remained in the hands of a few capitalists, they might have been destroyed at any moment, in a fit of virtuous indignation, by any of the nations sheltering them. But when their capital was distributed over thousands upon thousands of small capitalists, they became a vested interest of enormous proportions and power. Something might have been done to minimize this if the various governments had been able to keep the plants in their own hands. But the appalling cost of the military establishments made it necessary for these governments to supplement the output of the national arsenals with private orders. And as the private works could not maintain themselves on this basis there grew up the trade of catering for the arms requirements of any and every government, or any or every individual. For years, for instance, the Persian tribesmen who caused immense troubles to the governments of London and St. Petersburg were armed by an illicit trade which the British gunboats in the Persian Gulf were never quite able to suppress.

In addition to this, arms making, having become a great trade, proceeded to force up the price of its goods after the manner of any other trade. A marvelous example of this was given years ago by Francis Delaisi. The French Government was called upon to pay 2 f 20 a kilogram for the armor of a certain ship. Five years later the price of this armor was raised to 2 f 87 a kilogram for no reason at all except that the plant concerned had succeeded in crushing the competition of its rivals. This increase, small enough superficially, meant, however, an increase of four millions of francs in every ship built of the same type.

In this way the arms trade has not only become a terrific incubus on the back of every nation, but it has stretched out its tentacles, until it has made itself an international incubus. Not many years ago there was a British firm supplying steel to the government in London, on the directorate of which were represented France, Germany and Italy. And it was this sort of thing that led Liebknecht once to thunder out, "Dillinger is Stumm, Stumm is Schubert, and Schubert is Die Post." It is indeed the knowledge of what all this means

that leads the Westminster to insist that the pressing of the particular amendment of the British experts would "knock the bottom out of Mr. Hughes' plan."

Japanese Statement

Delegate Thinks 60 Per Cent Is a Fair Naval Ratio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Great Britain and Japan were prompt in avowing their willingness to accept the American program as to the limitation of naval armament, as outlined by Mr. Hughes on Saturday, "in principle." At the same time it was indicated that there were modifications which they desired to present later. Yesterday, Japan took the first definite step in stating publicly her intention to depart from the terms laid down by Mr. Hughes. More-over, in the statement given out by Admiral Baron Kato, head of the Japanese delegation, the attitude of Japan was left sufficiently vague to permit of alteration to meet whatever situation should arise in the Conference which would make it advisable for Japan to ask for more or fewer vessels of a certain type or to enable her to make concessions at one point for the sake of advantages at another.

Japan's Tonnage Claim

The statement made by Baron Kato was as follows:

"Because of her geographical position, Japan deems it only fair at the present time that the other interested countries should agree that she maintain a proportion in general tonnage slightly greater than 60 per cent, and in a type of vessel of strictly defensive character, she might desire even to approximate that of the greater navies."

The "type of vessel of strictly defensive character," referred to by Admiral Kato, did not include submarines. It was understood to refer solely to light cruisers suitable for use in Japan or adjoining waters. The British have applied the term vessels of a defensive character to light cruisers on trade routes, those in their case guarding the food lines to Great Britain.

Further than this general statement the Japanese are not prepared to go at present in stating their position on the naval armament program. "Sweeping reductions," as Admiral Kato said in the public session of the Conference on Tuesday, they are willing to make, but on the basis that Japan's protective agencies are not weakened. The extent of these protective agencies is yet to be determined.

British Statement Needed

At the same time that the first exception to the American program was made public by Japan it was intimated that no view in regard to the alleged plan of Great Britain would be expressed until the Japanese delegates had had an opportunity to examine a definite statement submitted by the British delegates. The subject of gases and submarines is to be taken up by the Japanese soon, it was said. At present they reserved comment on these matters.

Nothing has been added to the British position as outlined by Mr. Balfour on Tuesday, other than the making of a few explanations to clarify the situation because of a certain amount of misunderstanding. The subject of submarines is one which admittedly will have to be threshed out in the Conference. It was explained yesterday that the position of the British Admiralty long before the delegates met in Washington for a parley regarding armament reduction had been made quite clear and was to the effect that it would welcome the total abolition of the submarine because of the abuses of which it is capable. The Admiralty had proved that it is not so much a weapon of war as of assassination of innocent persons engaged in peaceful pursuits.

Airplanes in Different Class

The British hold that airplanes are in a different class from submarines, because, through them, military force can be brought to bear directly upon the government of a country, and public buildings, including those used for war purposes, may be destroyed, although admittedly the innocent are sometimes sufferers. While the British have paid much attention to the development of aircraft, the Admiralty has by no means been convinced that experimental air attacks on battle-ships have proved the latter useless. The battleship is still the naval unit. Supporters of a strong submarine program have contended that the submarine is peculiarly the defensive weapon of the weaker nations, and that therefore it should not be outlawed. It is pointed out, however, that history does not record that weak nations have been oppressed by strong

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navies when there were no submarines and the huge tonnage assigned to Great Britain, the United States and Japan in the American program has nothing to do with weak nations except that it sets the standard for increasing one branch of naval armament, whereas the purpose of the Conference has been understood to be reduction of all points.

While a great number of plans have been discussed by the British delegates and expert assurance was given yesterday that they had not as yet planned their faith to any one of them. In particular, the scheme of replacement, which has been variously stated and has caused widespread comment, is still in the making. The problem of extensive yards in which highly specialized workmen are employed at high wages is a serious problem for the British if all work is to be stopped for a period of 10 years. The fact that the British had no inkling of Mr. Hughes' statement before he presented it to the Conference has laid upon the delegation an unexpected task and it was explained that it has not been possible for it to decide upon any definite program in the short time that the proposals have been under consideration.

Further Conferences Possible

Proposal for Periodic Meetings Receiving Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The idea of a continuous body or some form of association for the powers to deal with such questions as are now being considered by the Washington Conference has come distinctly to the surface since the delegates of the nine powers took their seats round the table in Continental Hall.

From two different quarters the proposal has already come that this Conference, whatever success it has, should not adjourn without provision being made for future conferences at suitable periods to deal with questions of armaments and problems affecting the peace of the Far East and the Pacific.

The underlying reason for these recommendations is the belief that limitations put on naval or military armaments or decisions reached with regard to Pacific problems are essentially first steps in developing questions. There are strong indications that both Great Britain and Japan are favorable to the idea that there should be an understanding between the major Pacific powers for such periodic conferences.

No Formal Alliance

The United States delegation will approach this matter with a degree of caution well founded by attempts of the last Administration to bring the United States into the League of Nations. It may as well be understood at the outset that there will be nothing that savors of a formal alliance of the three powers, Great Britain, the United States and Japan, and nothing that savors of a "super-government" to dominate the Pacific.

The idea of a continuous body or rather of periodic conferences to take stock of the situation that develops, both in regard to armaments and in regard to Far East questions, from the understandings arrived at in the Washington Conference was first put forward by Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian representative on the British delegation.

Sir Robert's memorandum specifically referred to the desirability of a getting together at the end of the first five-year period of the naval holiday to take stock of the trend of the holiday or the possibility of a further advance in the path of disarmament when the holiday period had expired.

Chinese Proposals

Then came the declaration of principles by the Chinese delegation in which the proposals for future conferences from time to time to discuss particularly questions pertaining to the Far East was put forward. The embodiment of the proposal in the statement of the Chinese delegation assures for the question the consideration of the major committee on Far Eastern affairs as soon as it takes up the details of China's proposal.

Sections 9 and 10 of the Chinese delegation's statement deal entirely with the question of future conferences and machinery for the settlement of disputes in the Pacific and the Far East.

The statement said: "Provision is to be made for the peaceful settlement of international disputes in the Pacific and the Far East."

"10. Provision is to be made for future conferences to be held from time to time for the discussion of international questions relative to the Pacific and Far East as a basis for the determination of common policies of the signatory powers in relation thereto."

Section 9 is very apparently a recommendation for a court of arbitration and may be discarded in connection with the idea of a continuous body for many of the questions. In fact almost all the major questions that affect the Pacific and Far East from an international standpoint are of character that would not permit of their submission to a court of arbitration. This is the view, it is understood, that is taken by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State.

Situation Is Developing

On the other hand, it is indicated that Secretary Hughes would be in thorough accord with the making of provisions for periodic conferences. The American delegation is not going on the assumption that a cut-and-dried Far Eastern settlement can be effected. It is like the application of a permanent formula to a developing question.

The Far Eastern question, as one prominent official connected with the American delegation pointed out yesterday, is essentially a developing

question. The features which are prominent today are not necessarily the features which may be prominent 10 years from today, he points out. Therefore, he added, it must be manifest that the settlement must be in very many respects provisional in its character.

The Chinese question and the Russian question, for example, are in the stage of evolution. As an illustration, it is pointed out that when on a specific point like the withdrawal of garrisons or the granting of complete fiscal autonomy to China, the powers may well ask whether or not the time has come for giving complete effect through international action to China's aspirations. On the other hand, China is entitled to demand the naming of the period during which she must remain in leading strings, fiscally and otherwise. An understanding that the case was to be worked out by the powers in conference after the lapse of so many years would be something for China to look forward to.

Russian Attitude Uncertain

The case of Russia supplies another unknown and developing factor. As the official referred to above pointed out, no one exactly knows what will be the effect of Russian reconstruction on aspects of the Far Eastern situation. There is Japan with its tensions in Manchuria and Mongolia, with its eye on the Chinese Eastern Railroad, and there is Russia, formerly a power to be reckoned with in those regions. Russia is not in the Washington Conference and neither Belgium nor Portugal can take her place.

It is taken for granted here that the settlement for many reasons must be provisional in character, in just the same way as a naval holiday is but a first step in the road to disarmament. Every consideration helps to promote the idea of permanent machinery or rather of periodic conferences of the powers. Alliances and formal treaties for an "Association of the Pacific Powers," or what not, would be absolutely unacceptable to the United States, but there is no obstacle to an understanding for periodic conferences. Such an understanding could be effected by a mere interchange of notes.

China to Get Hearing

Program Arranged for Full Discussion of Far East Questions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Whether or not the Far Eastern question would have to wait on the settlement of reduction of armament, or vice versa, has been agitated with renewed vigor during the last 24 hours, especially since the Chinese statement went before the public. It was even asserted, with a fair showing of authority, that the American delegation was ready to sign an agreement for the limitation of armament regardless of action on the Far Eastern questions.

This is possible, but not probable. At the meeting of the sub-committee appointed to outline a course of procedure for the discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions by the full committee, held yesterday, it was decided that at a full meeting of the delegates there should be an opportunity for a general discussion of the questions relating to China, and after that a discussion of the various topics in the order listed in the tentative agenda proposed by the American Government, with a consideration of the proposals submitted on behalf of the Chinese delegation in connection with the appropriate heads to which the several proposals relate.

This is in accord with the position that Secretary Hughes has constantly maintained in regard to the manner in which the two subjects of the Far East and of armament reduction should be handled, with the one interlacing with the other in the decisions so that at any time which was deemed necessary action could be taken.

No delegations would comment on the Chinese proposals yesterday other than in a general way. The Japanese said that they were studying them, and went so far as to say that they were willing to accept them as a basis for discussion. It is not believed that they will be ready for several days to state their position definitely and fully.

The report that France was prepared to give up her rights and privileges in China, provided other interested powers would do the same, was regarded as nothing more than affording a basis for far-reaching discussion. At present every delegation is concerned with turning over the Chinese statement with a view to reaching a definite conclusion which may be embodied in a public statement, to be delivered before the Conference or given out directly by the delegation.

It is generally accepted that Mr. Hughes made it clear before the committee when the Chinese statement was presented on Wednesday that the United States would maintain her stand in regard to the "open door" in China, for in fact there has been no discordant note on that subject, but it remains to be authoritatively defined as to exactly what the "open door" includes.

Canton Not Satisfied

Peking Delegates Proposals Called Vague by Rivals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The Peking Government's 10 axioms as proposed to the Washington Conference to be applied in the determination of the questions relating to China, were read here yesterday with surprise by those who had expected that China would ask more definite concessions on the part of all concerned as the basis for discussion.

Those who sympathize with the aims of the South China Government were especially vigorous in their

criticism of the proposals as a vague statement of what they regard as China's minimum expectations, rather than as a definite declaration of all her actual rights.

Ma So, representative of the South China Government in the United States, regarded the proposals as "placitudes and inane generalities."

Comment on Proposals

The proposals Nos. 1 and 2, relating to territorial integrity and the open door, are declared equally unnecessary by the South China commentators. No. 3, relating to treaties, is declared out of place. The next proposal, having to do with the special rights of the powers in China, is criticized as "too vague." Requests for the immediate removal of the limitations upon China's political jurisdiction and administration (or, as soon as circumstances will permit) is answered by Mr. So with the question, "Why this last phrase?"

No. 6, requesting the establishment of "reasonable and definite" terms of duration to be attached to China's commitments, is pointed out as "an example of the vagueness of the whole platform." The proposal of "instrumental" granting special rights to be construed in favor of the grantors, Mr. So declares should be regarded only with respect to the treaty-making provisions of the Constitution.

As regards the proposal in No. 8, that "China's neutrality in future wars be respected," the South China representative states that "China has more vital things to demand than a platitudinous statement of world-wide right already recognized."

No. 9, proposing provision for peaceful settlement of Far Eastern disputes, is stated to be "need no argument," and the last proposal suggesting provision for future conferences on the Far East is declared to rest entirely upon the result of the present session.

Question of Boundary

"What the Chinese want," said Mr. Ma, "is not these indefinite statements but the return of Shantung, the abrogation of the notorious 21 demands, the agreement of 1918 and the series of secret treaties which virtually made China the vassal of Japan. They want the restoration of the so-called 'leased territories.' They want Manchuria, Inner Mongolia and Tibet back. They want the renunciation of the obnoxious spheres of influence and the withdrawal of foreign garrisons from Chinese soil."

The demand for the return of Manchuria, it may be noted, would conflict with the rumored arrangement, discussed in The Christian Science Monitor News Service from Washington yesterday, that China should be confined below her Great Wall, thus recognizing Japan's claims to special rights north of that line. Canton is opposed to any such plan and understands that it is predicated on Japan's willingness to withdraw from Shantung in exchange for the recognition she craves in Manchuria.

"What we want is not the affirmation or reaffirmation, but the strict enforcement of these principles. If the Peking delegation have no desire to insist upon this, then they should go home, and if the Conference on the Pacific and Far Eastern questions, is unable to accomplish this it may just as well break up. For the sake of all concerned by the Conference, from which the world expects so much, should not be allowed to degenerate into an academic discussion of 'general principles' which are self-evident and universally accepted."

Japanese Dissatisfied

Journalists Withhold Resolution After Delegates' Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Japanese correspondents here, acting, it is stated, under instructions from their newspapers, held a meeting yesterday to protest against the stand of the Japanese delegation in regard to armament. This was taken to reflect the opposition to militarism prevailing in Japan.

The correspondents were asked to withhold their resolution until after Admiral Kato could talk with them. This conference took place late in the afternoon yesterday and in response to the appeal of the head of the delegation it was decided to withdraw the protest.

Admiral Kato represented that such action as that contemplated by the correspondents might be a serious menace to the Empire.

MR. FORD WOULD PUT ARMOR PLATE TO USE

DETROIT, Michigan.—The American proposals for the reduction of world's navies represent a step in the right direction, but are not far-reaching enough, Henry Ford declared here. He added that the Hughes proposals "will tend not only to restore public confidence but will raise public expectations that further steps will be taken toward ultimate disarmament."

"I am glad," Mr. Ford declared, "that the position of the United States was brought out as early in the Conference as it was. Thus, the real aims of the gathering were not permitted to become enshrouded in debate and discussion."

It is Mr. Ford's view that the material that goes into the construction of battleships and other implements of naval warfare could be more advantageously devoted to the manufacture of agricultural implements and other peace-time necessities.

Mr. Ford left here for Washington, where he will confer with Secretary Weeks regarding his offer to take over and operate the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant.

ANGLO-JAPANESE PACT IN QUESTION

Treaty Is Looked Upon as the One Great Obstacle Still Hindering Full Cooperation Between Britain and America

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—That the Washington Conference will result in a drawing together of the English-speaking nations of the world is now assured, since America's plan for the limitation of naval armaments has been accepted broadly by A. J. Balfour on behalf of Great Britain. One great obstacle, however, still remains, which will prevent that full, frank and friendly cooperation between England and the United States, which is the desire of both countries. That obstacle is the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The arguments forthcoming at the time of the imperial conference last summer, in support of its maintenance, are well known. At that time Mr. Lloyd George, in his introductory address, drew attention to the need to avoid divisions upon lines of race. The British Commonwealth, he said, has done signal service to humanity in bridging these divisions in the past. "Our foreign policy could never range itself in any sense upon differences of race and civilization between East and West. It would be fatal to the Empire."

Britain's Debt to Japan

He was speaking at that time of the debt which the British Commonwealth owed to the Japanese for escorting the transports, which brought the Australian and New Zealand forces to Europe, at a time when German cruisers were still at large in the Indian and Pacific oceans. William M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, then stated that the case for a renewal of the treaty was very strong, if not indeed overwhelming. "Speaking broadly, we are in favor of its renewal."

Like Mr. Lloyd George he followed his statement on the Anglo-Japanese treaty by a warm reference to the United States. "Friendly cooperation with the United States is for us a cardinal principle dictated by what seems to us the proper nature of things, dictated by instinct quite as much as by reason and common sense," stated Mr. Lloyd George, while Mr. Hughes said that any treaty with Japan must specifically exclude the possibility of war with the United States.

The position of the British administration, The Christian Science Monitor finds, is that it will not lend itself to any action which is prompted by color prejudice. Color prejudice in itself is ethically wrong, and any government controlled by such prejudice would inevitably wreck the British Commonwealth. So that any demands from America, on account of such prejudice, for the cancellation of the Anglo-Japanese treaty would be rejected. The administration in fact looks upon the tie with Japan as a bridge between the white and colored races, and is loath to break it.

The British delegates to the Washington Conference will have every opportunity of gauging American feeling regarding continuance of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Their personal contact with America may show them that something far deeper than color prejudice prompts the American desire for the severance of this alliance. America, in effect, ponders thus:

The Local Politician

"Here am I standing between the two greatest naval powers, which under Mr. Hughes' plan will have 32 capital ships against my 18, and these two powers are allies. Who in the world is there for them to be allied against but me?"

"The dangers which brought the alliance into existence have gone. Neither Russia nor Germany constitute a threat against England or Japan in Far Eastern waters. I am reluctantly compelled to conclude that the alliance must be directed against me. If, as the British and Japanese say, the alliance does not hold, if Japan attacks me, and that the alliance is directed against no one, why not scrap it?"

No protestations from English or Japanese statesmen will convince the politician in the grocery store at the cross-roads, that these rumormongers are not correct. This typical American can therefore only extend the hand of friendship to England while the treaty remains in a half-hearted way hedged about by mental reservations.

The solution of this dilemma is for both countries to understand each other's viewpoints. The Conference must answer the question, can Mr. Balfour remove these apprehensions while retaining the treaty, or can Mr. Hughes persuade England to cancel the treaty and dispel the doubts?

Turning Point in History

Mr. Bonar Law Calls Conference Biggest Event Since the War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A flash of sunlight has come from Washington, and it is the duty of all nations, and Mr. Balfour has already expressed it for ours, to welcome it, which is the most important event which has happened since the war," said Mr. Bonar Law, who today emerged from his long seclusion in delivering an address on the occasion of the unveiling by Earl French of a memorial tablet to the members of the staff of the Constitutional Club who fell in the war.

The Conference, he said, means, not

merely our having a chance of being saved from the burden which is pressing upon us, but it means the possibility of a new outlook in the history of the world.

Speaking of the League of Nations, he said that in order to secure that the horrors of war would never appear in the world again, he had always welcomed and, so far as he could, helped the League of Nations, but so long as the great country of the United States was taking no part in it, there could be but small hope of any great or permanent result being achieved.

"Clear the Way"

British Newspaper Says Nothing Must Impede America's Proposals

LONDON, England (Thursday).—(By The Associated Press).—Nothing must stand in the way of ratification of the American proposals for limitation of the navies of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, declares The Daily Telegraph this morning in an editorial on the Washington Conference. The newspaper welcomes the reported decision that no understanding will be finally approved until the naval status of France and Italy is settled, "providing this does not menace the agreement between the major navies, for nothing must intervene to prevent the sealing of the great compact Mr. Hughes has outlined."

The Daily Telegraph also is convinced that the world will approve the abolition of submarines, but doubts whether this is practical, and further thinks that the Conference cannot ignore the wishes of countries with small navies regarding undersea craft.

Comments on the various proposals at the Conference and reports of the proceedings appear in all the morning newspapers, which manifest sustained interest in the progress reported. The Times says it is very encouraging to hear authoritative Japanese voices in Washington suggest that Japan may withdraw from Shantung if England does likewise in Weihaiwei. The newspaper thinks that the Conference thus far has done extraordinarily well, particularly in revealing how deep and intimate is the agreement between the United States and Great Britain on the larger factors which dominate both.

The Morning Post declares that the suggested modification of the details of the American proposals does not imply the slightest reflection upon the generosity or candor of those proposing it. It supports as obviously sensible and businesslike Mr. Balfour's suggestion that the replacement of warships be gradual and continuous, instead of abruptly periodical, and, while approving his proposal further to restrict the use of submarines, doubts whether it will be observed in practice.

A plan to meet the submarine difficulty by extending the limit of territorial waters and proclaiming the waters outside an international sea is presented by The Daily Chronicle. Under this plan the powers would engage themselves to treat the use of submarines against merchant ships in this international area as an act of war against themselves. The newspaper thinks that the United States might waive her traditional objection to foreign alliances in favor of a treaty embodying such a scheme.

Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge, a noted naval authority, in a letter to The Times proclaims President Harding as one of the great men of modern times, "enormously superior to Bismarck, and superior even to the illustrious Cavour." He declares that the American plan for limiting navies is statesmanlike because it is equitable and practicable, and points out that if it is intended that the American Navy shall eventually equal that of Great Britain it is almost a concession, since, had the American 1916 program been maintained, "we should either have been surpassed in naval strength or been compelled to expand our latest expensive building program."

Admiral Bridge concludes: "President Harding has done more than any one man to save civilization from destruction by war, or even if there is no war, from bankruptcy due to the increasing pecuniary cost of naval force."

Mr. Hughes' proposals have been praised in South Africa as "remarkable for the magnanimity, completeness and frankness with which they are submitted to the world," and as giving new hope to humanity, says a Reuter dispatch from Cape Town. South African opinion holds that the views of Great Britain and America regarding the armament limitation proposals coincide. It is declared, however, that upon Japan more than any other power, the Hughes plan throws the burden of a most momentous decision—so much so that Japan may be unable to give her final answer to the Secretary of State's proposals until the Pacific questions to come before the Conference have been discussed and settled.

In connection with its policy of retrenchment in administrative expenditures, the British Admiralty has resolved to retire on pensions 80 naval captains and 200 commanders early next year, according to the Evening News. These retirements would not involve taking more ships out of commission, it was said, and if the Washington Conference agrees on the American naval restriction program further reductions in the Admiralty's personnel are contemplated.

Mediation Not Needed

France Realizes Britain and America Will Be in Full Accord

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—France should not attempt to occupy the same place at Washington as at the Paris conference, and it would be a fault to imagine that she can assume the rôle of arbitrator in an imaginary

quarrel between England and America. Such is the conclusion of Philip Millet, after watching the proceedings at the Capitol. Precisely this problem of what part France should expect to play greatly occupies public opinion here. It is realized that the two English-speaking countries are, or will be in full accord, and that both in respect of navies and the Far East there can be no real conflict of opinion.

The warning that offers of unnecessary good offices would prove to be somewhat ridiculous is timely. France has too much good sense to believe that this is her rôle. It is somewhat surprising that the correspondent of the "Matin" should endeavor, by quotations from American papers, to show that the prestige of England is badly hit by the American proposals, since England consents so readily and cheerfully to the scheme of Mr. Hughes.

British Diplomatic Triumph

In opposition to this curious view, "Pertinax" considers that England, on the contrary, has won a great diplomatic triumph, obtaining more than she might have anticipated, and the "Petit Parisien" also dismisses the idea that the program of disarmament is a painful blow to England.

Tribute should, indeed, be paid to the French press in general for its recognition of the fact, that there is, and can be, no real difference between England and America, and that it is not necessary to rejoice over an entirely fictitious British discomfiture, in order to show friendship for America.

Mr. Millet, however, points out that it would be equally foolish to fly to extremes and believe that an alliance is about to be concluded between England, Japan and America. He describes the policy of those who press the French delegation to make efforts to convert an alliance of three into an alliance of four as puerile, and he lays stress upon the opposition of the Senate to any permanent engagement with any power whatsoever.

"It would be deplorable," he says, "that France should wish to come into a non-existent contract. Already absurd rumors, which I am authorized to deny, represent Aristide Briand as having offered to Mr. Hughes, in view of the hypothetical alliance, the use of naval bases, not less hypothetical, in Indo-China. The rumors would not be worth refuting, if they did not find credit in serious circles. It is essential that the attitude of France shall not be misunderstood, and it is a happy thing that Mr. Briand has shown that France is not in search of bargains."

From this it is concluded that the rôle of France is secondary, but that in no way diminishes its nobleness or its utility. An example of the services that may be rendered is furnished by the problem of submarines. Admiral Debon, the French representative in the technical commission, is likely to sustain the American viewpoint on submarines as against the British. The submarine is held to be necessary to smaller powers, and France may be a natural advocate of these smaller naval powers.

As for China, where French interests are not negligible, France will have important suggestions to make. Nevertheless public opinion is asked to refrain from exaggeration and to remember that political wisdom consists in remaining in one's proper place. There is much praise for Mr. Briand's opportune declaration that France is ready to state fully the case for what she believes to be her military necessities on land.

Japan's Intentions

TOKYO, Japan (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The "Hochi Shimbun" understands that Japan will propose at the Washington Conference that in the list of capital ships to be retained by Japan, as outlined in Mr. Hughes' plan, the Mutsu (to be commissioned in December) shall be substituted for the Settsu, and that the number of capital ships be increased from 10 to 12 by the addition of the Kago and Tosa, now in course of building. The paper, however, adds that "in view of the fact that America proposes the scrapping of some of her own capital ships nearing completion, it is doubtful if she will consent to Japan's proposition."

The navy strongly holds to the necessity of at least including the new Mutsu in the list of 10, the paper continues. "Concerning the limitation of auxiliaries, the plan does not give a definite ratio, apparently reserving this for future discussion."

Germany and the Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—The press and public here continue to watch with great interest the Washington Conference proceedings. The Socialist and Liberal organs and the public generally display the utmost sympathy for the American Government's efforts to create a new international atmosphere of peace which, therefore, renders unimportant the attacks being made by the reactionary newspapers.

The "Lokal Anzeiger," for example, talks flippantly of the empty poses of the statesmen now assembled at Washington and says that each power at the Conference apparently wants such disarmament as would leave itself strong and its rivals weak. The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" complains bitterly of the fact that vital decisions affecting the future of civilization should be taken at Washington without the presence of German representatives.

Peace Not Guaranteed

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The "Epoca," discussing the Washington Conference editorially, says: "Those who believe that the next conflict will be fought on the sea with submarines, who realize the importance in offensive and defensive of airplanes and hydroplanes, and those who have followed

the efforts of the various governments to seize available naval bases, understand that the program discussed at Washington permits the retention of enough forces for a ruinous war of supremacy and leaves the problem of peace unsolved."

"It is sufficient to recall the contest between the United States and Japan for possession of the Island of Yap; it is sufficient to realize how much the British naval power has been increased by this plan, and how Great Britain, in control of all the bases in the North and Baltic Seas, would be able to release its fleet and dispatch it to the Mediterranean or Pacific to convince one that the Hughes project does not guarantee in any way naval disarmament."

Satisfaction in Tzecho-Slovakia

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—At the opening of today's session of Parliament, Speaker Tomasak expressed satisfaction over the deliberations of the Washington Conference. He said that small countries as well as the great powers were interested in the curtailment of armament, though only the big powers had been invited to the Conference.

ARGENTINE PAPERS FAVOR HUGHES PLAN

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Absorbing interest is displayed in Argentina in the Washington Conference and the proposals of the Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes. Most of the papers have not yet commented editorially, but those which have done so generally applaud the American frankness. One paper remarks that Mr. Hughes' straightforward method must have been "stupefying to the old school diplomatists."

Another paper seeks to draw a lesson from the proposals for the benefit of South American nations, calling attention to the recent steps taken by Chile to strengthen her naval power.

"The Vanguardia," organ of the Socialist element, complains that the proposals only mean a reduction in the expenses of armed peace, which is but a partial measure, whereas what the workers of all countries ardently aspire to is the end of war by complete and definite elimination of its causes.

KANSAS AUTHORITIES BAR MEDICINAL BEER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Richard J. Hopkins, Attorney-General of Kansas, has ordered the arrest of Thurman J. Bixler of Hutchinson, and the prosecution of the railroad company which hauls the first carload of what is termed medicinal beer into Kansas. Mr. Bixler is advertising that he expects to receive shortly a carload of beer of pre-prohibition alcoholic content to be sold for medicinal purposes. When these proceedings are begun it will be the first test of the question of whether or not Kansas, or any other state, has the right to enforce its own prohibition laws. The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that the government and the states are to enforce the amendment coordinately. Congress then enacted the Volstead Act.

Kansas has had state prohibition for 40 years. Its laws prohibit the manufacture, sale or giving away of beer for any purpose, and it also prohibits the transportation of liquors of any form or kind into or within the State for any purpose. Kansas had these laws before prohibition became a national policy, and they were upheld by all the courts, even when the rest of the country had liquors.

The legal proceedings which are expected to grow out of the orders of the Attorney-General will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States as early as possible in order to obtain a definite ruling as to the powers and rights of the State to enforce its own prohibition laws.

EXECUTIONS OVERSEAS WAS CRIME PENALTY

OMAHA, Nebraska.—Charges of unwarranted hangings of American soldiers overseas, recently made in the United States Senate by Senator Watson of Georgia, were denied here yesterday by Col. William O. Gilbert, who had charge of execution, dismissal and penitentiary cases at A. E. F. headquarters at Chaumont, France. "There is not one word of truth in the tales of these executions," Colonel Gilbert is quoted as saying. "If I remember rightly there were about 10 men executed in France," adding that the extreme penalty was not inflicted except for murder and criminal assault.

"If these brutal hangings of men without trial had occurred, he said, 'rumors of them would have reached our office, even though we would have no official record of such things.'"

"Not one man was executed for military offenses. There was no man more careful to see that a soldier was not executed except on proof positive of his guilt than General Pershing. He took extreme care and personally went over every case, turning down a great many of them."

RADIO DISTANCE RECORD

NEW YORK, New York.—A new world's record for long distance radio communication was made on November 5, according to the Radio Corporation of America, which announced yesterday that President Harding's message addressed to the nations of the world was picked up in New Zealand, 10,000 miles away. The message was sent from the new radio central at Rocky Point, Long Island.



Tony the Baker

Whenever the door to Tony's bakery and confectionery opened, a small bell tinkled. Immediately a head would rise above the show case. Then would follow a pair of small, round eyes set in a round face, and finally, a wide smile accompanied by a "good morning." This procedure never varied.

Once the bell tinkled at the customer's departure, Tony again disappeared behind the show case. The reason for this was a simple one. Tony was a short man. To sit down was to drop out of sight.

Three or four times a week I stopped at Tony's to buy bread. Occasionally Tony was busy baking and then, at the sound of the bell, his wife, an energetic woman, would come bustling out of the door at the rear of the shop. While she dispatched a customer with as little ceremony as possible, Tony always showed the same care in selecting the loaf, the same nicety in the wrapping off, the tucking in of the ends of the paper, and even in the knotting of the cord. At first I thought he took such care only with his regular customers. But I found that he took even greater care in selecting a penny stick for the child that came in with a hop, skip and jump and flattened its nose against the show case. I have seen him caution such a child not to drop the loquacious stick, already thoroughly wetted by its lips, while at the same time he slipped a bit of peppermint candy into its pocket.

As Tony had no children of his own this interest in other children seemed quite natural. And yet I was puzzled by the attitude he took toward his wife when, one day, she caught him putting candy into a little girl's pocket. With a smile of approval his wife commented favorably on his action, saying the child would be sure to remember him the next time its mother sent it for a loaf of bread. I fully expected Tony to object against such an interpretation of what he had done. I was surprised that instead he regarded his wife with a look, so cheerful, so attentive, that he seemed to say in so many words, "those were my very thoughts."

I understood him better some time later after a somewhat similar incident. This time it was not a child who was a customer. It was one of the ragged ones who often stood outside the window and stared in at the stacks of rolls and cookies. Again, Tony had formed a definite procedure. For a few minutes he would watch the child's smudgy face. Then he would quietly open the show case, take out a roll or a cookie, and, opening the door only partly so as not to sound the bell, hand the roll to the child, who took it eagerly and scampered away.

One day after he had given away a roll, he turned to find his wife watching him.

"That's the quickest and easiest way to spoil children," she said sharply. "You're encouraging them to beg."

Again I was surprised. Tony listened with an attention so agreeable, so acquiescing to all his wife said, that I felt even she must be convinced he would never again be so indiscreet. Yet two days later he went through the same performance without varying a detail.

I asked him if the children didn't come back.

"Oh, yes, some come back. But if they're hungry and I have an extra roll about, I give it to them. The line of reasoning was simple enough. The child was hungry. He had an extra roll. Therefore the child ought to have it. He acted on the decision. If his wife objected there was no use arguing. So he smiled in agreement. If the child returned hungry it got another roll. Why the child was hungry never puzzled him. Obviously it was a lack of food, and he questioned no farther.

And yet, though Tony became uncomminally shrewd in judging the faces at the window, though he insisted he could tell the difference between the child craving substantial food and the one merely begging for sweets, he missed one case that puzzled him to this day.

On a Saturday morning after my bread was wrapped up I stopped to chat with him. He suddenly stopped in his talk and looked at the window. There stood a little girl staring in the window, her small hands clasped. Unlike the other children, she was dressed neatly in a clean, even if a cheap, frock, and she didn't press her face and hands against the plate glass but stood some distance away.

After some thought Tony took a roll and, opening the door, held it out to her. I noticed she paid no attention to him but kept on looking at the window. When he leaned out to thrust the roll before her she started, stepped back, and shook her head. I heard her piping voice.

"I ain't hungry."

"Ain't hungry?"

"No, we got rolls at home."

"Oh, you were looking at the cookies, eh?"

puzzled, hesitating way over his head. No explanation of mine could comfort him. Next to the plate-glass window was a row of geraniums. Of course she stopped to look at them. Tony shook his head. Childreng, he said, wanted flowers the same as they want toys, but they never looked at them like that. Still, he was, uncertain. And to this day whenever mention is made of the little girl, Tony passes his hand over his head in that puzzled, hesitating way.

GAMES IN THE THEATER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The indignant author of the "Anatomie of Abuses," wrote, in the sixteenth century: "As concerning foot-balle, I protest unto you it may rather be called a friendlie kind of fight than a play or recreation." The first it sometimes still is; the third it may be occasionally—though many persons now regard football as a business; the second Mr. Harold Brighouse has just endeavored to make it. He has written, and has had produced, at the King's Theater, Hammersmith, London, a stage play written about professional football.

This is not surprising. Having regard to the extraordinary and ever-increasing popularity of the game, one wonders rather why the subject has not been dealt with before in England in many a popular drama. An answer may be found in the innately spectacular nature of a sport thrilling enough to hold, in all, a million or two of people, every Saturday, for eight months of the year, closely packed, for nearly two hours, about the great football arenas of London and the provinces. Playwrights, it may be, have kept away from football, by doubt whether a drama, in itself so broad and swift and colored, can be brought within the narrow limits of a stage. Others, perhaps, are withheld from the subject by the opinion that the public spends already more than enough time and money upon such shows; and needs no dramatic encouragement to spend more. Indeed, the only British play one remembers to have seen with football for a theme was a military melodrama, written not very long before the war, purposely to enforce the need for giving to the defense of the homeland some of the enthusiasm too fully bestowed upon sport.

But admitting that the drama—if it is to be a complete picture of national life—may legitimately include national pastimes, football is entitled to a place; and football is Mr. Brighouse's subject in "The Game."

We regret to have to record that the play is a poor one. But such is the fact. His story of a center forward, of a great league club, withstanding resolutely all temptation to do less than his best for his employers—though in itself a good idea—is too loose in construction, and altogether too thin, and weak and improbable as a play, to win success, unless perhaps in a few Midland towns, where the subject alone may be enough to insure popularity. But, so far as the general playgoer is concerned, the good British football drama has yet to be written.

A difficulty in writing it is that you cannot bring the game realistically upon the boards. A goal with spectators swarming about might not be beyond our modern producers' range, but a professional actor with a football at his feet, would be at once detected, and proclaimed as incompetent by the large expert section of the audience; and we should have, in such cases, dramatic fiascos, comparable with the failure of the pistol to go off at the critical moment of a popularized melodrama.

A more practical way for an actor and a producer bent on realism, would be to show the backs of the thrilled spectators massed at the top of the mound and eagerly following the fortunes of the game, as has been done a hundred times in racing dramas, and was being done quite recently, on a smaller scale, in "The Playboys of Western World" when the villagers of Mayo watch the newcomer winning the race upon the sands. Or we might be shown the crowd swarming about the pavilion or pouring out of the ground, as the passer-by may see them any Saturday nowadays in the Fulham Road.

Against such backgrounds the atmosphere of the football drama—and that is the essential thing—might be vividly created. Only the author must know his subject; and must treat it truthfully and sincerely. In one point at least he will do well to follow Mr. Brighouse, and that is in encouraging all—spectators, players, hero, and harmless necessary heroine, too—to play, or watch, the game in the spirit and letter of its rules. Such points were warmly applauded at the King's.

So much for football. For similar reasons, no doubt, other British national sports—horse racing set aside—have found little place in the English theater. Cricket, for example, equally with football, has been ignored, at most of the dramatists. Mr. A. Milne, in one of his earlier and hitherto unproduced plays, "The Lucky One," makes his hero a county cricketer, whose peculiar style of bowling earned for him the soubriquet of Round-the-Corner-Smith; but, so far as we know, he has never been called upon to reveal his cricketer skill upon the stage.

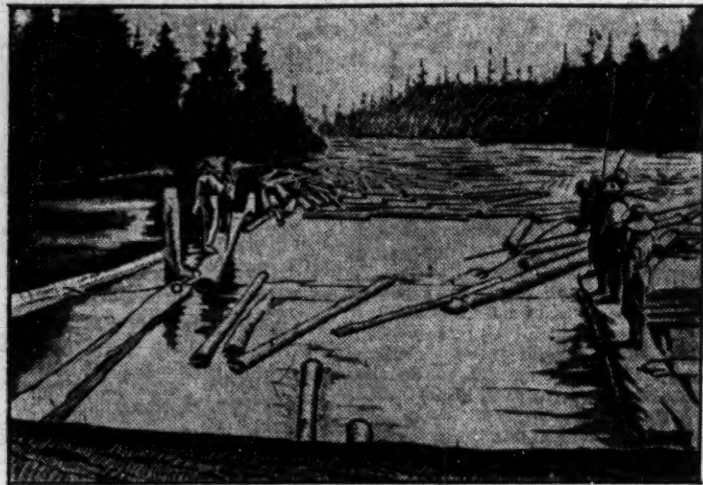
As for the lesser pastimes, we have all seen many heroines in immaculate white frocks, come on, wielding their tennis racquets in a manner that did not suggest technical acquaintance with the game. Games, in fact, have never yet won much of a vogue upon the stage, and Mr. Brighouse's play is hardly likely to start one. Some day, however, the dramatist will come along who, by doing the thing really well, may bring in a new dramatic fashion. We shall see.

THE LOG ROLLERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
"Go it, Coot!" "Do him in, boy!" shouted the loggers uproariously. They were holding their precarious positions about the loose logs with the aid of their long pole-poles and peavies while they cheered on their comrades to victory or defeat.

Sam and Coot were in open water, riding a medium-sized log. Their arms and bodies were almost motionless but their feet were working at a terrific speed, spinning the timber under them as a caged squirrel spins its wheel. The log was about submerged beneath their weights and slewed and jerked like an animate thing in its effort to escape the goading of caulked soles. The water caught on the rough bark, shooting up in a shallow crest and all the river surface round about billowed uneasily.

Presently Sam's clawing feet were seen to be losing ground; his body was bending forward like a bent bow; his arms were beating the air wildly for support, but for all these actions he did not seem to be able to recover lost territory. Then suddenly his nails missed their bite and he went



The loggers cheer on their comrades

down to defeat in a backward plunge. How the loggers howled their delight and approval, while cries of "Stick to it, Coot," "You've got 'em all skinned," "Take on, Loo," sorted themselves from the hub-bub.

Coot was short, chunky, round-faced and beaming. His gray shirt and black trousers were held in place by red suspenders. His bare head reminded one of a much abused horse brush. He waited, pleased and confident, for the next rival.

Now I might explain that this trial by combat was taking place immediately in front of my cottage. Indeed, I had deliberately started the ball, or rather log, rolling by wading out to where the gang of sacker were busily engaged in herding a countless flock of strayed logs back into fold, with a camera in my hand and a plea for a picture of a birling match. The sun was glinting on the blue open waters above and beyond the gray and brown-backed flocks; the opposite shore was billowing with hardwoods; the far-off hills of the Gattineau were of a soft pastel blue wonderful to behold; and all about lounged the red-tanned, high-booted loggers, like a school of overgrown boys out for a play.

While the men hesitated over renewing the combat I sorted out the river boss from the others. He was rather heavy, but I presumed that what he did not know about drives and drivers was hardly worth knowing.

"Wouldn't wonder but what your foreman could lick any man here," I ventured.

Though it pleased the boss he was not to be ensnared so easily. "Once I could have held my own, maybe. Leave that to the youngsters now. They're considerable spry. Try your luck, Louis."

At this Louis started toward open water, jumping nimbly from log to log. He was tall, very lean and with a bit of conceit about his rig-out, his shirt being red and his neck kerchief black. His most obvious ornament, however, was his hat. It was what the natives call a "cow's breakfast," a wide-brimmed straw that came well down over his face and reminded one strangely of an "inky" mushroom.

On arriving at the outer fringe of timber he stopped, unburiedly pushed a log clear with his peavie and when the gap had widened to six feet or more sprang across it. Down went the end he landed on, but before the water had caught him by the knees he had run forward to the middle of the timber and stood with only his feet awash. It was a neatly turned trick and some of the boys shouted approvingly. There was still a few yards space between his craft and Coot's and so he began to roll the light cedar forward as one might spring he could attain his object.

"Well, see who's here," jeered Coot. "Be yer lookin' for a bath?"

Louis scorned to answer. He hurled his peavie with nice accuracy so that it stuck into the head of a big log—where it was rescued by a comrade—and gave all his attention to the matter in hand. It seemed as though the spruce timber had suddenly become alive. Which rider was spurring it into full gallop it was quite impossible to say. All four feet were pattering in nimbly almost daintily beneath them, until suddenly it would stop, slow, start to go forward, start to reverse, and then take the bit between its teeth and race so fast that the feet were only blurs and the spray rose almost to the knees.

playing his trump card, leaped into the air and landed heavily with both feet on the very tip of the log. Of course, the end swayed sharply under the impact, the other end parted company with its rider and poor Coot, grinning wildly, slapped face-down into the smother. This was the signal for an Indian war-whoop from the onlookers. I had forgotten to snap the shutter!

When Coot regained his feet and began wading toward the drive he was still grinning, albeit a trifle sheepishly. "What do you fellows think I am, a knot-hole? Try it yourselves. If you kin do any better I'll eat my hat." He picked up his pole-pole, wiped some more water from his eyes and retired into the background.

Coot's promise to eat his hat was not alluring enough. The loggers hung back, shunning the encounter. Louis toyed with his steed, humming a bright little chanson:

*Dernier' chea nous ya-t-un étang.
En roulant ma boule,
Trois beaux canards s'en vont baignant.
Roult, roultant, ma boule roulant.
En roulant ma boule roulant,
En roulant ma boule.*

But as no one would challenge his prowess further he finally sidled his log toward the pack, and presently



The loggers cheer on their comrades

the whole gang was busily engaged once more in prodding their wayward flock back into fold behind the piers.

TWO ARMISTICE DAYS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Madison Square, New York, on this eleventh of November, and Madison Square three years ago that day were alike only in name. One was a wild carnival. The other was the calm of prayerful reverence.

Three years ago the crowds surged through and around the Square in a maelstrom of merry-making suppressed chiefly in noise. Last week they stood in quiet masses, hushed, even unsmiling. Three years had changed their thought about Armistice Day. They could cheer about it no longer. Yet they were not sad. But, though not downcast, they were calm, expectant, hopeful, and striving not to doubt.

It was easy to imagine that the thoughts of these thousands penetrated beneath the surface of the words which the amplifiers carried to them from Washington.

Those thousands were an answer to any of the delegates to the Washington Conference who may imagine that the rank and file of the people in the United States are apathetic toward their President's desire for limitation of armament. They were an answer even to their President's own warning that too much must not be expected of the Conference. On the same night they cheered wildly when Mr. Gompers said that the people wanted and would accept no excuse for failure. And when, toward the end of the Arlington ceremony, Chaplain Brent in a prayer mentioned the Conference, the first mention of it during the exercises, there was an impression in that crowd awaited had at last been spoken.

At least that is how the reporter felt it all. Three years ago he felt to the full the unleashed uproar of the first Armistice Day. He shouted and danced and laughed with the most uproarious of them. And last Friday he stood in front of the vast throng outside the Garden, looked on behind him at the thousands of upturned faces, now ahead, beyond the amplifiers, and straight up toward the clouds; and all the time he was conscious that, while the Arlington speakers from the President down were talking of the unknown soldier, these people were thinking of the Conference for the Limitation of Armament in terms of deepest hope.

"He did not say a word about the Conference," whispered one when the President had concluded.

"Ah, that's it," whispered this same one at the conclusion of Chaplain Brent's prayer for the Conference. That was the thought underlying all the surface of that amazing scene. For it was, merely as a scene, quite amazing. The amplifier was transforming audiences in Washington, San Francisco and New York into one. Here was the law of space, which man once deemed irrevocable, being broken in the interests of unity.

"Aren't we going to see Harding?" a man asked me.

"Not exactly," I replied. "But you'll hear him."

"Oh, well," my friend remarked, "that's a lot. It would have been impossible ten or twenty years ago. And if we don't see the President today, some day we'll stand right here and see him talking in Washington."

There were, then, no flying paper streamers, no neighing horns, no laughing shouts in Madison Square last Friday. There were only silent thousands of faces, uplifted in the silver mist spun by the crisp sunlight among the leafless trees. And through the air floated the rhetorical sentences

of the high dignitaries of many nations, bespeaking honor for the Unknown Warrior; the harmonies of sweet voices singing again the loveliness of the old hymns; the crashing salvos of the artillery; and the mellow notes of "Taps."

Through the air, too, around the corners of the old Garden, high above the crowds, now fluttering from perch to perch, now sweeping softly gray against the blue, flew the Madison Square pigeons.

COPPERFIELD'S LIBRARY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
In England the children's free library movement is to have a worthy send-off. One is thinking not of the dual Devonshire House, with its coming revival of the glories of 1851, but of a much humbler dwelling, a small house in a mean street of the copper-in-the-backyard period of architecture—No. 13 Johnson Street, Somers Town, as far as is known, the only house still standing in which Charles Dickens lived as a boy. And, thanks to his father's character and habits—of which the Micawbers are the distilled essence—these houses are not few.

Here it is that a beginning is to be made—although temporary premises are already in use elsewhere. Everything has been done to restore the house as nearly as possible to the state in which Dickens knew it, and but for one thing, he would feel more at home, really at home, there than in the old days. The little chairs and tables in the first floor front—now a bright, cheerful apartment—would puzzle him. "What dwarfs can have taken up their abode here?" he would ask himself. "And whence do they come?" Not from Somers Town—for in Somers Town the only sign of horticultural ambitions is a few window boxes. It would have to be explained to Dickens that what he once called home was now the David Copperfield Children's Free Library, and that the chairs and tables were for the Tiny Timms and Little Nellies of today, that, having first washed their hands and donned the smocks provided in the covered apartment downstairs, they might read to their hearts' content, and in quiet surroundings, the books that they could not afford to buy.

The house is well-worth a visit, and the custodian is full of information regarding it. Curiously enough, Johnson Street is not mentioned by name in Forster's "Life of Dickens." It is, however, referred to in the description of Dickens' school days, contributed by Dr. Danson, a fellow day-pupil at "Mr. Jones' Classical and Commercial Academy, Wellington House, at the corner of Granby Street and the Hampstead Road." There it figures as "a very small house in a street leading out of Seymour Street, north of Mr. Judkin's Chapel." It is, however, neither smaller, nor, for that matter, bigger than the unbroken succession of houses right or left of it, nor externally otherwise, save for a tablet affixed by the London County Council in 1911, stating that Charles Dickens lived there in his boyhood. That he did so from 1824 to 1826 is borne out by the rate book, as also that the period was broken by a temporary migration to the Polygon hard by. A sweeter identification came from a woman, who, as a girl, lived exactly opposite the house, and was the original of little Dorrit.

When the family moved to Johnson Street Dickens was a boy, and the greatest bitterness of his life was past. He no more stood in the window at Warren's blacking warehouse—in Chandos Street earning 6 or 7 shillings a week by tying up the pots in the public gaze. "Until Old Hungerford-market was pulled down," he has himself recorded, "until Old Hungerford-stairs were destroyed, and the very nature of the ground changed, I never had the courage to go back to the place where my servitude began."

That martyrdom he never mentioned to wife or child, and it was only on the publication of Forster's biography that, they learnt how very far the story of David Copperfield's childhood fell short of the truth. That his parents had not recalled it, one imagines to be due, not to any sense of shame, but to forgetfulness. What does not affect us at the time is hardly likely to be remembered afterward. Never did Dickens show a greater charity and nobility than when out of those well-meaning, but most callous of parents, he fashioned the gay, irresponsible, but not unlovable Mr. and Mrs. Micawber.

The sending of Dickens to school resulted from a rise in the family fortunes. Something had "turned up." A relative had left Mr. Dickens a legacy—"some hundreds"—the payment of which into court enabled him to procure his discharge from the Marshalsea. But, although he may have led a somewhat less harassed existence at Johnson Street than at some of his previous addresses, there are strong grounds for supposing that this was the house in which Dickens afterward pictured the Micawbers.

Like all great artists Dickens handed

down his materials very freely. His realism was never the slave of fact. Drawing on "a prodigiously sensitive and retentive memory, he took just so much of any given material as served his purpose. He never used up anybody or anything—which appears to be the object of the so-called realist of today. The same model sat for Dora Copperfield and Florence Dombey. Having made the one, he had enough material left to make the other.

And so it need not distress us that John Dickens was in less perturbed waters at Johnson Street than he had been in elsewhere. It is Micawber that we have to think of, and the house falls in with the description. We may be sure that wherever Micawber went there would be creditors, wherever creditors, duns, and duns conducting their business on approved lines, hammering at the knocker, and when no one came to the door, crossing the road and shouting at the likelihood window.

In visiting Johnson Street, one must remember that however little the street itself has changed since Dickens' boyhood, the surroundings are utterly transformed. Maps show that up to 1840 Johnson Street was the last row of houses of a promontory surrounded by fields on all but its town-side. From the back window of No. 13 one could see no building nearer than Camden Town, then a mere cluster of houses, a quarter of a mile away. But the railway and the railway clearing houses have changed all that. Yet up to 1845 no locomotive engines were allowed nearer London than Chalk Farm—the journey to Euston being done by rope. What the coming of the railway meant in that part of the world may best be read in "Dombey and Son" in the chapters VI and XV, which deal with Stagg's Gardens. A reason why the town came to so abrupt an end with the back wall of the yard of No. 13, is suggested by a large stone let into it, bearing the letters "D. B.," which may indicate not only the property of the Duke of Bedford, but the end of it.

The library in course of formation will naturally consist of books suitable to children generally. The new David Copperfield's Library will therefore, differ very materially from the old. We know what books Dickens pored over as a child, "Peregrine Pickle," "Roderick Random," "Tom Jones," "Humphry Clinker," "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Robinson Crusoe," "Don Quixote," "Gil Blas," "The Arabian Nights" and "Tales of the Genii." All these will be included in the library for "old sake's sake," but most of them will be kept under lock and key. This is clearly right, and yet it is certain that had Dickens father possessed only such books as the library aims at providing, "David Copperfield" would never have been written. "They kept alive my fancy," he writes, "and the hope of something beyond that place and time, and did me no harm, for whatever harm was in some of them, was not there for me. I knew nothing of it." There is, however, one writer whose books can hold their own in that or any company, and yet may be freely read by any child—and that is Dickens himself.

Treasures in Waste-Paper Baskets

Life is one long treasure hunt for those who sort the waste paper purchased by the large waste-paper companies that now exist in many American cities.

The waste paper itself is valuable, but this article has little to do with that portion of the treasure trove. Beside the waste paper there are the many and varied articles that separate themselves from their rightful owners, and eventually find their way into the hands of the waste-paper sorters.

If some of the hotel managers of the country could see the amount of fine linen, serviettes, hand towels, etc., that they lose in this manner, they would be very much surprised.

Dry goods stores lose thousands of dollars worth of stuff every year in this manner, the articles ranging from silk blouses to small pieces of lace. Waste paper from banks and safety-deposit vaults is always sorted very carefully by the expectant treasure seeker, and very often the reward is valuable. A sorter who picked out an apparently empty envelope from a safety-deposit vault, felt inside what he at first took for the head of a pin. Being a good sorter he decided that the pin would be better out of the envelope. Judge of his astonishment when he looked in the envelope and found—not a pin, but a perfectly cut small diamond, worth \$50. As there was no means of identifying the owner, he is now wearing it in his stickpin.

Another fortunate sorter, while sorting a miscellaneous collection of rubbish, came across some old books and papers that had evidently been thrown out on a spring-cleaning or moving day. On opening an important looking envelope, five perfectly good \$100 United States Liberty bonds were disclosed. Every effort was made to discover the owner, but without success, so that it would seem that the finder will have to keep them.

Your Garden Operations in November

1. Plant now all the bulbs for spring blooming. Order our specially Fine Single Tulips, 25 for \$1.00. And our specially Fine Double Tulips, 25 for \$1.00. Dahodilla and Narcissus, 15 assorted for \$1.00. Hyacinths, fine bulbs in all colors, 10 for \$1.00. Freesia Purely, lovely pure white, 25 for \$1.00.
2. Still fine enough to set out Hardy Chrysanthemums in all colors, Foxgloves, Delphinium, Sweet William, Coreopsis, Canterbury Bells, Pyrethrum and all hardy perennials. We send you 15 strong clumps of one kind or assorted for \$1.00, 15 for \$2.00, 150 for \$10.00. Light freezing need not interfere—throw litter over after planting.
3. Hardy Peonies, Fine Roots, all colors, 50¢ each, 6 for \$2.00, and Hardy Hybrid Tea Roses, 3 years old, such as Ophelia, Columbia, Russell, Killarney, etc., 12 for \$6.00; can still be planted to advantage and protected with mulch of manure or litter.

Full list of shrubs, trees, etc., on request. With mention of this paper you may order 5% extra free plants.

The Harlowarden Gardens

GREENPORT, N. Y.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

History in North Carolina

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Being a native of North Carolina, although now living in Massachusetts, I was very much interested in the article "Cotton Harvest," which appeared in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor on November 5. It is gratifying to learn that our good friends, the Australian and Scotchman, enjoyed their visit to the South, and they will no doubt welcome additional information about that section of the country.

The article gives the impression that the history of North Carolina is the only history taught in the schools there, whereas my experience has been quite the contrary. My first schooling was received in the public schools of North Carolina, and although it is true that the history of North Carolina was taught, we also studied the history of the United States, and later ancient and medieval history. The article also states that "The Civil War and Ku-Klux Klan are still constant topics of conversation." We should remember that southern people delight in gathering around the fire-side for story-telling, and that the Civil War, which was fought on their soil, naturally afforded much material for tales of dash and daring. For instance, my grandfather will sit by the hour and tell about how he "trimmed" the Yankees during the war, but I am sure that it is his love of adventure which prompts these, and not any sense of bitterness.

Today the South stands loyal to the Union and to American ideals. The majority of her people are American-born, and I am confident that no section of the country loves "Old Glory" more than the southern people. In closing, may I thank The Christian Science Monitor for acquainting us with practically every section of the globe? I wish that its helpful news could be read in every home.

(Signed) JULIAN A. JENKINS, Brookline, Massachusetts, November 7, 1921.

The Annual Thanksgiving Sale of Linens

Is greater this year than ever before—greater in values and in assortments of both household and fancy linens.

The Higbee Co

Established 1860
CLEVELAND

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue
322 Superior Avenue, N. E.
CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

ATTRACTIVE readjustment prices prevail on all goods consisting of Furniture of the better make.

Oriental & Domestic Rugs and Draperies

THE KOCH COMPANY
10007-10009 Euclid Ave., Cleveland
Opposite East 100th Street

Davis "Good Shoes"

for Style and Mileage
Now Available for Men
327-335 Euclid, Cleveland, O.

RAWLINGS 507-9
AGNEW Euclid Ave.
& LANG Cleveland, Ohio
Furnishings and Hats
Our Monday Specials Afford Uncommon Values—Watch for them

Immaculate Laundering
is as essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman
Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.
Pros 2335 Cleveland

The B. Dreher's Sons Co.
PIANOS
Pianola Players
Vocalion Talking Machines
1028-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

UTILITY SERVICE CHARGE IS URGED

Levy of 50 Cents a Month by Gas Companies Declared Equitable Method of Meeting Fixed Customer's Costs for Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—That a service charge levy by a gas company represents an equitable method of meeting consumer's costs, and is fair as between consumer and consumer and between consumer and company, was urged at a hearing before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission on petition of the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company for approval of a 50 cent monthly charge to practically all customers irrespective of amount of gas footage used. The approval of the charge would be accompanied by a drop from \$1.50 to \$1.20 per thousand feet for gas.

Considerable interest is felt in the present case since no service charges obtain in this form among the Massachusetts gas and electric public utilities. One previous petition for a \$1 monthly charge was refused, and a sliding scale charge is in force in the Brockton Gas Company. The service charge, however, has been subject of wide discussion and application in gas and electric light company circles during the last few years. The action of the Massachusetts commission is regarded, therefore, as establishing a precedent and indicating the attitude of the State toward the proposal.

As explained at the hearing by Benjamin N. Johnson and A. B. Tenney, for the company, the petition for the service charge reflects a recognition of the fact that it is fair for the gas company to have a service charge for expenses independent of the cost of making and distributing the product. He pointed out that the costs of service-pipes, installation of meters, billing other office work, and other items are definite expenses, regardless of whether the customer is a large or small consumer.

Equity Is Objective

"The petition seeks an equitable method of distributing the customer's cost," Mr. Johnson said. "The present gas rate is \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet and the service charge carries with it a \$1.20 rate. It is based on a careful study of the items of cost involved in reading meters, installing them, care and repair, commercial expenses, uncollected bills, insurance and general expenses. The only variation would come in the difference in the cost of the meter. Ninety per cent of the customers will pay the 50-cent rate, while the other 10 per cent will pay slightly more by reason of having a larger and more costly meter."

From the financial point of view it was declared that the service charge will result in about one-half of the 36,284 customers of the company paying more on their monthly gas bill and the other half less. The amount of increase to the customers paying more varies from 3 of a cent to 36 cents a month. The loss by the company in reduced revenue would be \$40,000 yearly, it was said. It was emphasized that the increase is not governed by the means of the customer but by the amount of gas used. Mr. Tenney explained in detail the way in which the amount of the charge was reached. He pointed out that the items entering into customer's costs, outside the meter cost and installation expense, reaches an individual average of 37 1/2 cents a month. The per capita meter and installation costs make up the rest, so that a fair figure is felt to have been set at 50 cents.

Cities Represented

Mayors of three of the four cities affected, and solicitors of two of them, were present at the hearing. From the testimony presented there was voiced a provisional "agreement with the principle of the service charge." Both city solicitors, however, were incredulous on the point that the company is taking a loss of \$40,000 a year, doubting the appearance of philanthropy.

The representative of the company replied that the cost of gas is going down and the company is able to pass on the reduction. Mr. Tenney asserted that there is nothing more behind the petition than a desire to get on a two-part rate basis. The service charge, he said, permits greater ease in reduction, the fixed costs having been taken care of.

In granting the request of the municipal authorities for a continuation to December 1, David Ellis of the commission suggested that the charge really involves "a sort of self-interest," which is of benefit to company and consumer. The cut in the rate should sell more gas and the greater sale of gas will make further reduction possible. The commission appears agreed that the service charge is fundamentally equitable.

INDUSTRIAL LICENSE TO REMOVE SUSPICIONS

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Provision for government dissemination of cost and price data relating to the basic producing industries of the nation is the "only alternative to the licensing or nationalization" of those industries, Huston Thompson, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, declared in an address here yesterday before the American Specialty Manufacturers Association. Increasing agitation among the consumers of the country will compel the adoption of one of the latter two courses, Mr. Thompson asserted, unless industry can be brought to see the wisdom of falling in line with the movement to

give the consumer the protection of cost information.

"If business would have freedom from government interference," Mr. Thompson declared, "then it must subject itself to a reasonable requirement. That means that it must do as business men of other governments have done. It must yield up to some governmental authority information as to costs, production and prices, and the government in turn must tabulate and distribute this information, unidentified as to companies, to the general public and the ultimate consumer in such a way that the consumer's present confusion and suspicion will be dissolved, and consumers, producers and distributors will be brought together in better accord."

DEMOCRATS BLOCK NEWBERRY VOTE

Senators Who Oppose Vindication of Michigan Member Succeed in Preventing Action Confirming Committee's Findings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Democratic senators yesterday engaged the Senate in an all-day debate on the Ford-Newberry election case, successfully blocking efforts of Republican leaders to dispose of it.

Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, led the fight to unseat the Michigan Senator, Truman H. Newberry, who is charged with having "bought" his election by use of a huge campaign fund. Senator Pomerene particularly condemned the conduct of majority members of the Senate committee that investigated the charges brought by Henry Ford against his successful rival.

The Ohio Senator charged that the majority members of the committee, of which he was a member, took the Democrats by surprise by closing the hearing abruptly and by choking off every attempt to summon Mr. Newberry before it.

"Never before in my 11 years in the Senate has a committee refused to call a witness when a member requested it," asserted Mr. Pomerene.

A. O. Stanley (D.), Senator from Kentucky, took the floor when Senator Pomerene concluded his speech, which had taken up practically the entire day. It is evident that the Democratic senators intend to speak long and often in their attempt to prevent a vote on the case until the holidays, so as to give them time in which to present certain matters now in course of preparation.

Senator Pomerene declared that the Senate investigation of the case clearly showed that \$176,000 was spent to secure for Mr. Newberry a seat that pays \$7500 a year. "I am at a loss to see how the expenditure of such an enormous sum in a single senatorial campaign can be explained, justified or excused," he said. "No man who refused to make an explanation to his colleagues, as Mr. Newberry did when he declined to appear before the committee during the hearing, can ask his colleagues to seat him," said Mr. Pomerene.

Senator Pomerene criticized the Republican members of the Senate committee for not compelling B. F. Emory, office manager of the Newberry campaign committee, to testify. Mr. Emory, it was explained, was said to be physically unable to appear.

"But when he was excused," added Mr. Pomerene, "he hid himself across the Canadian line beyond the jurisdiction of the committee, and as soon as the hearing adjourned, he returned to Detroit."

DAKOTA HIGH SCHOOLS TEACH AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BROOKINGS, South Dakota—A number of South Dakota Agricultural College students are now going out each year to take charge of agricultural departments of high schools in this and neighboring states.

Four 1921 South Dakota Agricultural College graduates are in charge of agricultural work in as many South Dakota high schools. Five graduates of other years are now engaged in the work of teaching agriculture in South Dakota high schools.

Agricultural graduates only can fill these positions and they must have to their credit at least two years of practical experience on the farm. Both general and special courses in education are also required.

NEW YORK ACQUIRES DELLA ROBBA TONDO

NEW YORK, New York—The Metropolitan Museum of Art here has added to its collection of rare Italian treasures a large and beautiful tondo, or decorated majolica plate, by Luca Della Robbia. It depicts Prudence, gazing in the mirror of reflection, the Serpent of Wisdom in her hand, set in characteristic Della Robbia frame of fruits. It has just been placed on view.

The tondo, which is 6 1/2 inches in diameter, was bought at the French Government sale of the Heilbronn collection in Paris after the war.

Until now the museum has had only one other example of Luca Della Robbia's work, the exquisite "Madonna and Child," in the Altman collection.

WAR HONORS BESTOWED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Brig.-Gen. Edwin B. Babbitt, commander of American troops in the Canal Zone, was awarded the decoration of the Legion of Honor yesterday by Marshal Foch. Bestowal of the decoration was in appreciation of distinguished services of General Babbitt in France during the war.

CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH AMERICA

Most Serious Difficulty in Relations Between Two Countries Said to Be Failure of American Capitalists to Assist China

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—The most serious difficulty in the relations between the United States and China is the failure of American capitalists to give financial assistance to China in the development of industrial and commercial projects.

It is a sorry tale of good intentions which resulted only in futility. The result in China has been not to lessen the confidence of the Chinese people and the Chinese Government in the high purposes and generous impulses of the American people and the American Government, but at the same time along with this has grown the conviction that America is not prepared by financial organization to carry out its promises. It is further feared that whenever America meets with opposition from other governments it is ready to give up its claims in China in the belief that the game is not worth the candle.

America was early in the field, especially for the building of railways. Senator Calvin Brice of Minnesota obtained a contract for a preliminary survey of a railroad between Peking and Hankow shortly after the end of the China-Japanese War of 1894-95. A reconnaissance of this line was made on behalf of Senator Brice by a most capable American engineer, Capt. W. W. Rich, who had been engineer-in-chief of the Soo line.

Scheme Not Financed

Senator Brice had organized a small development company which financed the preliminary survey and attempted to raise money for a working survey which, it was expected, would develop into a contract with the Chinese Government for the construction of this important trunk line. This project of the far-seeing Senator Brice was, however, doomed to failure as it was found impossible to interest American financiers in it. This line was later built by a Belgian company and has become one of the most profitable railroads in the world, the ratio of working expenses to revenue last year being 34.4 per cent.

Undaunted by his previous failure, Senator Brice organized a group of friends into the American-China Development Company with a capital of \$500,000, of which \$100,000 was the first subscription. With this financial backing Senator Brice obtained from the Chinese Government the right to make a preliminary survey of a railway between Hankow and Canton. This survey was made in 1898-99 by William Barclay Parsons of New York, accompanied by Capt. W. W. Rich and Jeme Tien-Yao, who afterward became eminent in railway circles by the construction of the Peking-Kalgan line.

America Steps In

This survey proving satisfactory, a working contract with the Chinese Government was made by Mr. Carey, of the firm of Messrs. Whitridge & Carey, representing the company. Soon Senator Brice gathered around this company a strong financial group which was able to furnish \$50,000 to commence construction work. Previous to the opening of the work, however, when it seemed impossible for the American-China Development Company to raise funds, a large block of the shares of the company was sold through American agents to the Belgian capitalists who were already constructing the Peking-Hankow line.

The Belgians acquired more than one-half of the shares and were able to control the company, but the action of the State Department under Mr. Hay, on the advice of the Attorney General, Philander Knox, decided that the company, registered as it was in America, must be considered to be an American company, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of its shares were held by foreigners.

This led to direct negotiations between J. P. Morgan and King Leopold of Belgium, as a result of which a block of Belgian shares were resold to Americans, thus giving again the control of the American-China Development Company into American hands.

Almost at the same time as these shares were being resold to Americans, the company got into serious difficulties with the Chinese Government over various disputes which largely centered around the formation of subsidiary companies owned by this company and intended to carry on contract work. The result was that a demand arose among the Chinese people that the government should buy out the rights of the American-China Development Company and this was done in 1904-05.

British Concerns Acquire Rights
It was not long, however, before these rights were acquired by the British and Chinese Corporation, which is owned jointly by the British concerns, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and by Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. This line thus fell into British hands.

In 1909 President Taft inaugurated an aggressive financial policy in respect to Chinese investments. This was largely influenced by a visit to China while Mr. Taft was still Secretary of War. The first step taken in the matter was the insistence that America should have a share in the

issuing of the Hukwang railway loan, together with Great Britain, France and Germany. A special clause in this loan provided for the nationalization of all Chinese railways, thus taking them out of provincial or local control.

This railway nationalization scheme was responsible to a large extent for bitter complaints of the people of two provinces, Chehking and Szechuan. The gentry and well-to-do people of these two provinces had organized provincial railway companies for the purpose of developing the construction of railways in their own province. The outcry against the oppression of the central government in nationalizing railways and thus forcibly compelling these two provinces to turn over their railway schemes to the government was largely responsible for the agitation which ended in the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty in 1911-12.

Russo-Japanese Opposition

After the unsuccessful proposal by Mr. Knox, the Secretary of State in November, 1909, for the neutralization of railways in Manchuria had been made to Great Britain, Japan, Russia, Germany, France and China, a new project was launched by Willard Straight with the active support of J. O. P. Bland, then agent of the British and Chinese Corporation for the building of a railroad 800 miles in length from Chinchow (the port of Hulutau) to Aitun on the northernmost border of Manchuria.

A British-American preliminary contract was signed January, 1910, for the construction of this line but it was dropped on account of the prompt and effective opposition of Japan and Russia. Mr. Straight and Mr. Bland made their reckonings without taking into account the powerful opposition of Russia and Japan, with the result that they led the British and American governments into humiliating failure and withdrawal.

The next venture of America's railway construction was made by the Siemens-Carey Company, which obtained a contract May 17, 1916, from the Chinese Government for the construction of about 1100 miles of railway. There were four principal lines, one from Hengchow in Hunan Province to Chinchow on the Gulf of Tonkin, 560 miles in length; the second from Chowchikow, the prosperous mart of Central Honan, to Siangyang in Hupeh Province, 625 miles in length; the third from Sinyanchow in Honan to Yunyang in Hupeh Province, 227 miles in length, with the option of extending to the northern province of Shansi, another 240 miles in length. Apart from preliminary reconnaissances and maintaining offices in Peking, these railway concessions in the Siemens-Carey Company have lain fallow since their acquisition.

So much for America's participation in China's railway development.

The Currency Reform Loan

After the floods of 1910-11 the International Finance Relief Committee of Shanghai set aside a sum of money for a preliminary survey of the Hwai River. After the flood of the following year the American Red Cross came forward with a project for a thorough survey of this troublesome river and it was undertaken by C. D. Jameson and later by Colonel Siebert, U. S. A. The project was supported by the financial magnate, Chang Chien, and on January 30, 1914, an agreement was signed with the American Red Cross Society for the conservation of the Hwai River and the improvement of the Grand Canal in Kiangsu Province. Nothing has been done with this project since the surveys were finished.

The example of Kiangsu Province was later followed by the provinces of Shantung and Chihli, both of which made contracts with the American International Corporation for loans to carry on the deepening of the Grand Canal in these two provinces. The loan of the American International Corporation was for \$6,000,000, out of which it was later compelled by Japanese financiers to grant them a portion of \$2,500,000 in view of Japan's preferential rights in the Province of Shantung.

An American engineer, Joseph Ripley, was sent to China in September, 1918, with a party of assistants and a year later he was followed by John R. Freeman of Providence. Mr. Freeman also returned to China in 1920 for further consultative work, but up to the present time no actual work has been undertaken. So much for conservancy projects.

Another instance of failure is the Currency Reform Loan. This was a project undertaken by Willard Straight, under which China was to be loaned \$60,000,000 for the purpose of unifying the existing silver currencies of the country and of providing a basis by which China might eventually adopt the gold standard.

It was found impossible to float this loan upon the American market, and on April 15, 1911, an agreement was signed by Mr. Straight, representing the American group composed of Messrs. Morgan & Co., Kuhn Loeb & Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank. It was also signed by British, German, and two French representatives. The loan was for \$10,000,000. As no money was forthcoming the loan agreement on October 14, 1918, was extended for six months, but this extension proved only another form of prolonging the inevitable, for the loan was never floated.

ANTI-PROHIBITION FORCES ARE ACTIVE

Federal Commissioner Says That Amendment Will Be Taken Seriously When It Is Seen There Are None Above Law

DETROIT, Michigan—Much of the talk that the prohibition law cannot be enforced is the result of propaganda seeking to break it down, Roy A. Haynes, the federal prohibition commissioner, told the National Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church here yesterday.

"The first militant force against the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment," Commissioner Haynes said, "is a highly developed and persistent propaganda which seems to be organized in certain quarters. It has as its purpose the impression upon the public mind that prohibition is not enforced and cannot be enforced—and this because of the unpopularity of the dry law among the masses of the people."

Taking up the remark that the prohibition law is a joke, Mr. Haynes observed that "we have allowed the lawless and discontented to pervert our sense of humor. The law will cease to be a joke," he declared, "when the law reaches the men who today treat it as a joke and who bring the law into disrepute by their attitude and their actions toward it. The law will be taken seriously when it is seen that there are none above the law."

Apathy in Enforcement

Judges expressing "disdain" of the act from the bench were told by the prohibition commissioner that "it is time that such judges took the matter of prohibition more seriously." In my judgment," he said, "light fines and long delays in bringing cases to trial have contributed in no small way to the spirit of defiance in which the bootlegger holds the law."

Besides apathy of public officials in enforcement, Mr. Haynes named the apathy of "cultured and Christians" due to good part, he said, to belief that the fight is over, as another foe of the Eighteenth Amendment. "The fact remains," he declared, "that the very best part of the fight is just beginning."

He advised friends of prohibition in the cities to write personal letters or to publicly commend "public officials who are making honest effort to do their duty and enforce the law." The bootlegging problem is serious, the federal commissioner added, because of the alliance between an apparently respectable class and the most vicious and criminal class, drawn together by the high rewards of the traffic.

Vicious Alliance

"This combination is a most formidable one," he said. "It resorts to every kind of political intrigue or social approach to break down the moral stamina of the men whose sworn duty is to make the law effective. This bootlegging criminality is a national menace on the part of all good citizens."

The struggle over the Volstead act was characterized in general by Commissioner Haynes as "an inevitable conflict, the class between Old World customs and the spirit of American institutions."

In closing Commissioner Haynes said: "I crave your indulgence for a moment to pay tribute to the men of the prohibition unit. These men have faced death, scorn and temptation to do their duty. Some newspapers, some public officials have joined in with the violators in defaming them. It is true some have fallen by the wayside from temptation, but we have today in the service men of character and caliber, who serve from the motive of patriotism and who are sleepless in vigilance, unswerving in loyalty and fearless in doing their duty, who face their daily tasks in the same manner in which the English sing of their men who advanced in Flanders: 'They go as heroes and gentlemen.'"

PROCLAMATION OF THANKSGIVING DAY FOR MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In accordance with the usual custom, the Governor of Massachusetts yesterday issued a proclamation designating the last Thursday of November as Thanksgiving Day. The notice is as follows:

During the year we have tried, with a measure of success, to commemorate worthily the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. We have frequently turned to Plymouth, in an endeavor to visualize the little company of sturdy men and women who there laid the foundation of a new civilization.

A. W. Smith
Flower Stores Company
Florists
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS
Liberty at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh

New Imported Girdles

of chased metal, leather, French jet, etc., in wonderful variety, brought direct from France for K. & B. patrons.

Every Well Groomed Woman or Girl Should Own at Least One of These Favorites of the Parisian.

KAUFMANN & BAER CO.
SIXTH AVENUE at Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh

tion. Over and over again we have read the story of their struggle against adversity. How they suffered in body and mind through that first year in the wilderness. But after the winter came the pleasant summer. They tilled the land and their labor was rewarded, for they harvested plentiful crops. There was rejoicing. A day was set apart that the people with grateful hearts might feast and return thanks to their Heavenly Father for the manifold gifts He had bestowed. They were the better men and women for doing so.

Now, therefore, in appreciation of the numerous blessings which have been ours through the past year, in accordance with the custom of my predecessors, who have counted it an honor to follow where Governor Bradford led, and with the advice and consent of the Council, I, Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, appoint Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise.

On that day let us find and make cause for thanksgiving. Every citizen of Massachusetts, because he is such, has some cause for rejoicing.

On that day let us recall with gratitude that recently the people of one fair section of the Commonwealth, although deeply stirred by the report of the foulest of crimes, evidenced by their restraint their faith in the orderly process of law as administered in Massachusetts. Let us return thanks that our people desire to give their children the benefits of education and that never before have so many sought admission to our institutions of higher learning. Let there be rejoicing that thrift is held as a virtue and practiced, that the amount saved in small sums is unusually large this year, and that 67 out of each 100 of our population have savings accounts. There is reason for thanksgiving in the strong support given to worthy causes, in the increasing understanding that citizenship imposes duties as well as confers privileges, and in the realization that the opportunities now are as equal and offer as great rewards to those who strive for and deserve them as in any day or generation of the past. Let there be praise of the manifest desire of the people to end wars and to live in peace with all mankind. Let this be a day of joy for fathers and mothers. Let sons and daughters return to their homes, and there at the family hearthstone let all delight, and let none be ashamed to pray for the Commonwealth, our country, and for the true happiness of God's children throughout the world.

Given at the Executive Chamber, in Boston, this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-sixth.

CHANNING H. COX.
By His Excellency the Governor,
FREDERICK W. COOK, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRACTION LINE COSTS DROP TO LOW LEVEL

NEW YORK, New York—The conference for the limitation of strap-hangers—more formally, the inquiry of the state Transit Commission seeking better subway, elevated and trolley service in New York—called in auditors of the traction lines yesterday to present statistics on operating expenses for comparison with those obtained by the commission's staff of accountants.

The various lines had an aggregate deficit of \$17,000,000 last year, the commission learned, but it estimated that \$5,000,000 will be saved this year through wage reductions and \$125,000 by obtaining cheaper coal. Other savings are expected through cheaper materials used in construction and maintenance, and in cost of equipment. If railroad freight rates on coal are reduced, the commission expects the fuel item in the expenses of transporting 2,500,000,000 passengers in a year in New York to be still smaller. Coal delivered to the more than 80 traction lines in the city, which the commission plans to unify, will cost \$6.95 a ton this winter, about \$1 less than last year, and of that \$3.22 is for freight.

Mantillas
Of Fine
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THE Spanish women well know, and the American women now learn, the flattering and softening lines of a Mantilla or Scarf worn over the head or about the shoulders. Beautiful cream and black lace Mantillas, 5.00 to 14.50.

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Just huge squares of georgette with deep knotted fringe. There's a trick in draping these shawls—that smart women quickly achieve. In black only.

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BUFFALO POULTRY MEN URGE BOYCOTT

Efforts Begun to Combat Steps Reported Taken by Western Producers to Bring About Rise in Price of Turkeys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—A nationwide boycott on turkeys at the Thanksgiving season is being urged by wholesale poultry dealers here as a means of forcing down prices. Reports from the west, where most of the turkeys are raised, are to the effect that producers are holding their flocks for a minimum price of 50 cents a pound alive, at the farm.

Wholesalers here, through whose hands pass many of the turkeys consumed on the Atlantic seaboard during the holiday season, have entered into a verbal understanding that they will not pay in excess of what will enable them to resell turkeys at not more than 50 cents a pound, dressed.

Agents of the big packing houses and of other firms through which retailers are supplied are apparently giving their cooperation to the movement. While in the market they are not offering prices above levels which permit resale at the 50 cent maximum. With this situation prevailing there is no likelihood of a "runaway" market, dealers say. Buffalo wholesalers say they will sell only such poultry as they can obtain at reasonable prices, and will make no effort to fill belated orders, even though higher prices may be offered.

Poultry raisers in Canada are offering their birds at lower prices than those being asked by the western producers, but their offerings are being absorbed within the Dominion, and it is believed there will be few turkeys available from this source.

Wholesalers here say there is no profit in high-priced poultry at present. They claim the public will not go beyond a certain price for its food and that dealers laying in stocks of high-priced birds are likely to suffer heavy losses.

Profiteer Hunt Begins

Nebraska Governor Opens Inquiry Into the Cost of Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Gov. W. S. McKelvie announces the beginning of a profiteer hunt in Nebraska in the form of a series of hearings in the principal cities, starting on November 21. In diplomatic language he says he proposes to find out if the merchants and manufacturers have learned that the war is over. The hearings are to be held for the purpose of establishing if prices are being maintained by arbitrary and unjust means.

Agriculture, he says, is bearing an unjust burden because of the failure of certain factors in business to do their part in the readjustment work. The disparity that exists between the raw products of the land and the finished products of the factory is too great.

Three code secretaries have been detailed for the hearings, and it is the intention to indict the guilty parties with the force of public opinion. The inquiry will cover retail prices, freight rates, wages, taxes, rents and other items entering into the cost of living. Farmers, merchants, laborers, landlords, commission men and others are to be subpoenaed and invited to appear.



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KUHN & BRO. CO.
Grocers
MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES
EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
6100 Centre Ave., East End, Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

The responsible Administration is anxious, first of all, to lay the necessary taxes to meet the demands of the treasury. There is a moral obligation, however, in the party in power, to do everything possible to keep faith with promises made to the public.

"We have been collecting the highest tax on incomes levied at this time in all the world. The effect has been a restriction of the easy flow of

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Will enable you to
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Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut, January 10

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trouche. TOMWEE WAA - "LORENZO" Flamin-
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Leroy, Kinsora, Tammellini or Isarullo,
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PRICES \$50 to \$3.00
Seating on Sale at Box Office, also at Little Bidg.

FERRYBOAT ELECTRICALLY RUN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The first electrically-operated ferryboat in California is to be installed on San Francisco Bay, according to the State Railroad Commission, which has just authorized the Golden Gate Ferry Company to expend \$325,000 for the proceeds of a \$1,000,000 capital stock issue, heretofore authorized, for the construction of an electrically-operated ferryboat having a capacity of 15 automobiles and 500 passengers. The boat will ply between San Francisco and Sausalito, directly across the Golden Gate.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

The hydroelectric engineers are confident that their plans are practical from both an engineering standpoint, and in respect to the marketing of power over a radius of 300 miles. They also claim to have demonstrated that the development may be carried out in such a manner as will substantially aid financially the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence for deep draft vessels. It is claimed that over 4,000,000 continuous horsepower may be developed, of which 1,000,000 is in the international portion of the river, 800,000 belonging to Ontario.

On the assumption that power will be available within five years, it is estimated that there will be a demand for nearly 3,000,000 horsepower within the next 10 years, and a demand for more than 6,000,000 before 1941, this

at the Long Sault developing a little over 1,000,000 horsepower. The first

STON

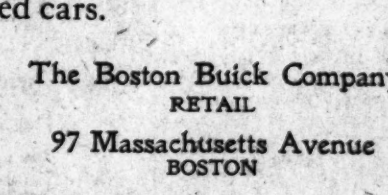
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

point about this decision is that it prevents land companies, which control the stock of water companies—of which there are a number of instances in California and other western states—obtaining free water simply because they have advanced development funds to the utility companies.

INTEREST
Deposits may be sent by mail

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SPLENDID POSITION OF TZECH CAPITAL

Among Other Advantages, Prague Is in Direct Line of Proposed Paris-to-Constantinople Air Route—City Has Grown Fast

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The long-awaited return to normal world conditions so greatly depends upon the reconstruction of Central Europe that developments in the new and aggrandized countries which have evolved from the world war cannot be too closely followed in Western Europe and America. In this respect the position of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic is of paramount importance, for it is the heart of Europe, and here one feels like the pull of the stronger and the draw of the weaker members of that torn and harassed continent. Thus it provides a most satisfactory starting point for an examination of contemporary conditions.

Tzecho-Slovakia—a composite name indicating the union of the Tzech and Slovak peoples—represents, as it were, a Slavic peninsula thrown out into the Teutonic sea of Central Europe. Its people make an inevitable appeal to the student of European politics. They represent small nations with a great record, a record in itself an epic struggle against German domination and for religious liberty.

After a thousand years of almost unending strife the Tzechs have again secured a position of supremacy in their own lands. They remain today, as in the days of John Huss, Roman Catholics in name, but Protestants in fact. Similarly the Slovaks—a sister tribe—have retained their nationality, despite six centuries of attempted Magyarization, so severe that the administration of their country was wholly directed from Budapest, while the inhabitants were deprived of facilities for education in their own tongue. One may like or dislike the Tzecho-Slovaks as one will; it is impossible not to admit them.

Republic Rich in Resources

This new republic with an old history comprises within its 140,000 square kilometers the richest portions of the defunct Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is peopled for the most part by the Tzechs and Slovaks, but while its territories have been ethnically Slav for 1000 years, the comings and goings of Slav, Teuton and Magyar have left within its boundaries numerous colonies of Germans in Bohemia (the lands of the Tzechs) and Hungarians (or Magyars) in Slovakia, Moravia and Silesia and Carpathian Ruthenia (in the extreme southeast).

This constitutes perhaps the greatest of the internal problems of the republic, and is one which will be dealt with in some detail in a later dispatch. Taking province by province, there are German minorities of approximately 31 per cent in Bohemia, 20 per cent in Moravia and 40 per cent in that portion of Silesia allotted to Tzecho-Slovakia by the Supreme Council. The principal minority in Slovakia is made up of Magyars, representing 22 per cent, while the same race is in a minority of some 30 per cent in Carpathian Ruthenia.

Communications have so far been restored in Europe that no difficulty is now experienced in reaching Prague, the capital. For the more intrepid travelers there is a tri-weekly air service from Paris. By this route Prague can be reached via Strasbourg in six hours' actual flying, and though this method of locomotion cannot yet be regarded as popular, considerable progress has nevertheless been registered. Inaugurated in February last, the voyagers during the first month were to be counted on the fingers of one hand, but by June the service was "playing to capacity" and 500 passengers had been safely conveyed from Paris to Prague.

Facilities for Aerial Concentration

Nature has provided Prague with a magnificent site for an aerodrome, and as an indication of the development which is taking place, it may be mentioned that the Tzech capital will during the next few months be linked up by air with Paris, Strasbourg, Dresden, Berlin, Warsaw, Budapest, Belgrade, and Constantinople. Thus Prague seems destined to become the aerial capital of Europe.

Those who demand less exciting but expeditious transport may now board a train de luxe at Paris and reach Prague in little more than 24 hours; but the true investigator will be well advised to choose a less direct route and avail himself of the opportunity, involving but little delay, of proceeding via Dresden or Berlin and thus sampling conditions in Germany. The discomfort of traveling by local trains has now been considerably reduced, though disembarkation is still the rule at most frontiers.

The responsibility for the continuance of this annoying wartime measure must be attributed to the inter-allied commission at Vienna which is charged with apportioning the rolling stock of the Hapsburg monarchy between the various "succession" states, for, after over two years of arduous labors, its task remains uncompleted. The various Central European states are, therefore, on the lookout for any old carriages or trucks which may stray into their territories, and regard the return of any train allowed to pass into a neighboring land as at least problematical.

City Much Overcrowded

Still, with a facility which arouses hopes of better things to come, Prague is reached from any point of the European compass, and if necessary precautions have been taken, the visitors will succeed in securing accommoda-

tion at one of the local hotels, which, it may be said in passing, are for the most part commodious, cleanly and well-staffed. Prague should not, however, be taken by surprise, for in every truth, accommodation is here more difficult to obtain than in most of the overcrowded capitals of Europe. It has had many unusual calls upon it. From the chief city of a subjected and exploited province it has become the capital of an independent country. The chief banks and offices of the national industries—once concentrated, by order of the Austrian authorities, in Vienna—have now established themselves within its walls, pushing out the already congested suburbs. Ministries, all newly created, have been housed here and there in buildings often ill fitted for administrative purpose, and foreign legations have been temporarily accommodated in the hotels. Much is being done in the erection of new houses, but it will be some considerable time before the supply can overtake the demand.

Conditions Have Improved Rapidly
It is not possible to write at this stage in any detail of the situation in the Republic, for competence can only evolve from investigations but yet barely commenced. It is agreeable, however, to be able to strike an immediate note of optimism. During the 12 months which have elapsed since the special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor last visited Tzecho-Slovakia, conditions have improved almost beyond imagination, and it is obvious that the work of reconstruction has here proceeded apace. Prague has become a hive of industry. Serious men walk hither and thither about their affairs; there is an eloquent bustle in the streets, and general evidence of great commercial movement.

The people, too, are cheerful and more self-confident than of yore, and the atmosphere of gloom which pervaded the city has been replaced by an atmosphere of hope and, indeed, prosperity. Shops are crowded with customers from morning till evening, cafes are packed with animated groups, while on a walk through the six principal streets not a single mendicant is encountered. This is not to say that statesmen, financiers, manufacturers and citizens are without their difficulties. The problems of the

Republic are still many, and the work of reconstruction is a long and arduous one. But the people are cheerful and more self-confident than of yore, and the atmosphere of gloom which pervaded the city has been replaced by an atmosphere of hope and, indeed, prosperity. Shops are crowded with customers from morning till evening, cafes are packed with animated groups, while on a walk through the six principal streets not a single mendicant is encountered. This is not to say that statesmen, financiers, manufacturers and citizens are without their difficulties. The problems of the



The Prince of Wales' card
Hoisting the British flag on the "Great South Land" of Australia

present, as of the future, are great; but the people are rejoicing in their new-found liberty, encouraged by the notable progress which has already been registered and confident in their ability to steer the ship of state into a happy and prosperous haven.

FEW VETERANS APPLY FOR AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—From applications made to the local branch of the Great War Veterans, it is estimated that less than 1 per cent of the returned men of the Dominion will make individual claims to the government regarding pay allowances or vocational training as the result of the "clean-up" campaign inaugurated by the Great War Veterans Association. The estimate is taken as an indication that most of the returned men have become reestablished in civil life with the aid of pensions, bonuses, and land settlement grants, and have no further requests to make of the federal government. The object of the campaign is to cut the red tape of officialdom and have grievances, some of them of long standing, settled at once by the government acting on the application of the Veterans' central organization.

FOUR TO BE DEPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Mollie Steiner, Jacob Abrams, Samuel Lipman and Hyman Lochowsky, prosecuted under the Espionage Act for protesting against American military intervention in Soviet Russia, will be deported November 23, on a Baltic-American liner, according to Harry Weinberger, their attorney.

CHRISTMAS CARDS PUBLISHED FOR BRITISH ROYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England.—The cards especially published annually for the use of British royalty during the December holidays include this year as subjects a representation of the knightings of Sir Francis Drake by Queen Elizabeth, which is to be used by the Queen. The Prince of Wales' card depicts the hoisting of the British flag by Captain Cook in the newly discovered land of Australia.

The knightings of Sir Francis Drake by Queen Elizabeth, on the deck of the Golden Hind, on April 4, 1581, marked, in its way, an epoch in English history. Drake had returned from his famous voyage round the world. He was the first Englishman to accomplish "the great circuit," and it was a most honorable achievement. But, in the process, Drake had "singed the King of Spain's beard" unmercifully. When the Golden Hind, worm-eaten and weed-logged, labored into Plymouth Sound, one day about Michaelmas, 1580, she was carrying what was rumored to be a fabulous treasure. Treasure, indeed, she had in plenty. All the way up the west coast of South America Drake had been taking Spanish prizes: the treasure of the Cacafuego and the Acapulco and other galleons lay in her hold.

Now, this was well in its way, and nothing was better calculated to gladden the heart of the great Eliza as such an achievement. But Queen Elizabeth, at that time, so it happened, was doing her best to keep the peace with Spain. For weeks and months, therefore, she could not openly approve what her "little pirate," as Corbett styles him, had done, though, in private, she did not allow her true feelings on the matter to remain much in doubt. The Spanish ambassador was furious and had to be pacified. Philip of Spain was dangerous and had to be held within bounds, England was not yet prepared, and had to be given time.

Drake, however, had the Queen's ear. He showed her how what he had done once he could do again, and that the doing of it, to still greater purpose, was only a matter of more ships and



The Queen's card
Queen Elizabeth Knighting Sir Francis Drake

"whether the unexplored part of the Southern Hemisphere be only an immense mass of water, or contain another continent."

The transit was duly observed from Tahiti, and then Cook set out on his great quest. On October 6, 1769, the coast of New Zealand was sighted, and, two days later, the Endeavour cast anchor in Poverty Bay, so called because nothing of which the expedition was in need could be had there save a small quantity of wood. Other places, however, were found more hospitable, and after some six months spent in circumnavigating the islands, Cook sailed westward once more, and some four weeks later, on April 29, 1770, the Endeavour reached the eastern shores of Australia, and came to anchor in an inlet which was named, from the abundance of its flowers and shrubs, Botany Bay. Here Cook formally took possession of the country, which he called New South Wales, in the name of Great Britain.

BENGAL IS GRANTED TAX READJUSTMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—Bengal has been successful in securing a readjustment of her taxing relations with the Central Government. If the Reforms ever fall fundamentally, it will be because of the top-heavy and cumbersome financial relations involved in dyarchy. Mr. Halley, Minister of Finance, moved that the contribution of 52 lakhs, payable to the Governor-General in Council as a provincial contribution under Rules 17 and 18 of the revolution rules, should be waived for three years. It must be remembered that the financial relations between the central and the provincial authorities have sprung out of a number of earlier settlements.

The aim of the Reforms was to encourage the growth of provincial autonomy. They were to have complete control both as to revenue and expenditure of subjects, which they administered, such as land revenue, excise, judicial and stamp. Loss of revenue under these heads to the Central Government would have to be made up by provincial contributions. The Montagu-Chelmsford report estimated this deficit at 13 crores and that all provinces would have a surplus. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, however, have no surplus, and the reason for this was that, under the so-called permanent land settlement, her land revenue was fixed some time ago, and is not susceptible to the rapid expansion of other provinces, such as the United Provinces. On account of her commanding position in the tea, jute and coal trades, to name only a few, and of the commercial importance of Calcutta, Bengal is a very great collector of revenue of the Central Administration. Bengal had always maintained that the allocation of finance was wrong as far as she was concerned (she was a crore of rupees in deficit on her admittedly essential administrative necessities), and that no account was taken of her large collections on account of customs, jute export and income tax.

Mr. Halley admitted that the amount offered was far less than Bengal de-

manded and that she would still have to find fresh sources of revenue, but he claimed that the remission offered would at least give the presidency breathing space. Although the Minister of Finance said that the Assembly was in the position of a jury assembled to try a case as between a particular province and the general taxpayer, it need hardly be said that before long members from several other provinces were claiming that they, too, were bankrupt and needed remissions. Their requests not being founded on fact received scant courtesy.

CITY MANAGER PLAN CHANGES PROPOSED

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Criticism of the city manager plan of civic government, as based on "principles of aristocracy" rather than democracy, was expressed by Bradley Hull of Cleveland in an address made before the annual convention of the National Municipal League.

"The city manager plan sweeps us back to a system we have repudiated," declared Mr. Hull. "No matter who makes the mistakes, the people finally pay for them, and the people have a right to make their own mistakes. There never was a time when the party organizations did not control an overwhelming majority of either the city council or the legislative delegation."

The apparent breakdown in municipal systems, he said, was due to four causes: Lack of keen interest by the voters, lack of the right sort of leadership in party organizations, drifting of many voters "marked by a high quality of intelligence, initiative and civic pride" to suburbs, and the influence of public service utilities.

If the selection of the city manager is left to a legislative body rather than the voting public, he asserted, party organizations will, in future, enjoy a more permanent control of the city's executive than they have had in the past.

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LEAGUE AS A SURE FACTOR FOR PEACE

Dr. Nansen Cites the Disputes Already Settled Through the Agency of League of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen was the chief guest at a luncheon given to the League of Nations Union recently by Viscount Cowdray. A message was read from Lord Robert Cecil, who was detained in Geneva, stating that "the Assembly of the League of Nations generally recognizes that the life and power of the League depend upon the support of the peoples of the world. The League of Nations Union exists to secure this support in England. Other countries admire what we have done and are imitating. The League of Nations Union has taken the lead and must keep it."

Viscount Cowdray said they were there to support what he believed to be one of the very foundations on which their country existed, namely, freedom of trade, freedom from foreign complications, and security; and it had no chance of security unless it accepted the doctrine of the League of Nations. He did not think the League had received the support to which it was entitled. It was not realized that the objects of the League of Nations were simply vital. It aimed at substituting arbitration for war and giving public opinion a chance of being heard, at reversing the old order of might being right, to right being might. The horrors of wars of the past were nothing to what would be the horrors of the future: these things could only be avoided by a League of Nations' universal arbitration court.

Heavy Demands
Great Britain, he continued, was in fact insolvent, and the government was collecting not from the money which was being made year by year, but from its capital. Although the British people were poor as a result of the war, they were getting poorer year by year. The government was asking from them £900,000,000 or £1,000,000,000 a year, and their available revenue before the war was only £500,000,000 a year. The government must either take from capital the difference between £600,000,000 and what the latter was paying today in taxation, or had to make allowance from the profits that had been made during the war. Today the national income was possibly about £900,000,000, but before the war Great Britain had £400,000,000 to invest and put into business, to lend to foreign governments and to the colonies, and generally to use for profitable purposes. The government now took the whole of the income.

Dr. Nansen said there was no man

in the world he was more proud to be a substitute for on that occasion than for Lord Robert Cecil. If persons sometimes criticized the work carried on at Geneva it was because they were anxious to keep the League of Nations up to the mark. He believed the feeling and atmosphere of the assemblage at Geneva was going to change the whole aspect of the politics of the world, and that the statesmen there were sincerely acting for the benefit of the future of humanity. Mr. Balfour had recently asked, where would the world be if the League of Nations did not exist? They had had great problems before them, such as those between Poland and Lithuania, and Poland and Germany with reference to Silesia, and they had hoped and believed these would be solved in a satisfactory way.

Aid for Needy Russians

He returned from Russia, he said, having had a glimpse into the future of a great and rich country which was most despairing, and which he was afraid was threatening the whole of Europe. Therefore, it was most important to try and avert the worst consequences of that disaster. It seemed to him that the only way of dealing with that problem would be by an international undertaking of the governments, and that the League of Nations was the only place where such an international undertaking could be given. He placed the question before the League hoping that an appeal through the League would result in some action being taken. But it soon turned out that it was impossible for the governments of Europe at this moment to deal with the question.

The real difficulty was the financial situation, but the governments were not prepared at the present moment to do anything, and it was not for the League of Nations to appeal for private charity. His impression was, however, that the conditions in Russia were so serious that he did not believe it possible for the League of Nations or for Europe to remain quiet and do nothing in the long run. The situation was that between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 people were destitute. There were people who said they would not help Russia because they would be helping the Soviet Government. He thought that was a great mistake. The best way to help the Soviet Government was to do nothing.

IRRIGATION PROJECT OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California.—The application of the La Mesa, Lemon Grove and Spring Valley irrigation district for permission to use the waters of the San Diego River was refused by the State Water Commission. This application had been before the commission since 1915 and had been bitterly opposed by the San Diego City Council on the ground that it was unjust and unlawful for any outside interest to interfere with the city's plans for developing the San Diego River waters.

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SPANISH PREMIER DEFINING POLICIES

With Primary Purpose of the "Concentration" Party Fulfilled, Mr. Maura Would Have It Established Permanently

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European Office

MADRID, Spain.—On the eve of reopening the Cortes it appeared that some curious developments in Spanish politics and government were likely. Until the most recent days, and while the utmost anxiety was being experienced in regard to affairs in Morocco, the watchword among all parties, even though adopted in some cases with a certain misgiving, was support of the government to the end that in unity all the best patriotic interests might be served. But, later, the tension in Morocco has been relaxed. Much of the Maura's sudden gains by their dramatic stroke upon Silvestre in July have been recovered, so far as human calculations permit. It is certain that the rest will be recovered very soon, and not only that, but the clearing out, the reconstruction of forces, and the lesson given to the natives on this occasion have had such an effect that the work of pacification and development in the Spanish zone must go forward much more smoothly and expeditiously in the future than in the past. It has been a very costly lesson, but there is a generally increasing feeling that it may very well prove to have been worth it and perhaps something more, and certainly the pride of Spain has been saved. With the situation, the outlook, and the general sentiment so much changed, what then about the position and status of the Maura Concentration Government and the general determination of August to support it regardless of party considerations?

The answer to the question involves a rather remarkable discovery. One of the reasons why those who are not Mauraists are less enthusiastic for the Maura concentration now than they were two or three months ago is that they distrust these combinations, which they like no better for the fact that now, as before, they are headed by Mr. Maura, who, while a politician of politicians, finds himself still outside the pale of official conservatism, and has in effect little chance of leading any other government than those of this mixed and nondescript class. Another reason is that, with all its faults, they like plain party government best, and feel that, even if the Spanish parties suffer too much from sections and political juggling, they must be improved but not abolished, the way to political salvation being, in the opinion of the many, not through coalitions, combinations, concentrations or Maura tactics.

Attitude Toward Morocco Problem

A third reason is Mr. Maura's August attitude toward the Morocco problem, which in the general opinion, even if not much publicly expressed, cannot be overlooked. In the dark hour Mr. Maura was for a partial abandonment of the Moroccan enterprise to which Spain has been devoted for all these years and to which she stands committed in the eyes of the world. He would have retained a few places and forts in the zone, and would have left the rest to the natives and Spanish adventurers to fight out as best they could. A statesman who was so intimately associated with the great convention that pledged Spain to her part in Morocco and guaranteed her status, should have had a better understanding than this of the obligations involved, it is urged, and enough provision to appreciate the fact that if Spain to any extent deserted her zone, France would leap into the gap and that then that "Mediterranean question" which is the chief problem and preoccupation of Spanish statesmen dealing with foreign affairs would assume a different aspect, one that was nearly hopeless so far as Spain is concerned.

The prestige and the prospects of the country would have been irretrievably damaged, and so the most solid opinion in Spain is—and in now more than ever—that, whether the country likes it or not, it has to go on with its task, and intensify rather than diminish its efforts. Mr. Maura had an idea that the people would be with him in his attitude, which was evidently opportunist, and it has been shown to him that the Spanish people, despite all their unenlightenment, can be far less reactionary than some of their leaders. Mr. Maura would have it that former Spanish policy in regard to Morocco was from that moment scrapped, and his ministry was beginning an entirely new attitude and policy, despite that it was but an emergency and hastily formed cabinet and that decisions were being reached almost in the way of panic. It is known that he imposed his will in these matters upon certain members of his cabinet, who were far from being in agreement with him. The old "sacred union" was urged again.

As to Detached Military Control

At the same time the Premier evolved his remarkable scheme for the control of the military operations in Morocco from Madrid. The High Commissioner, General Berenguer, who has displayed an enthusiasm and unselfishness in skillful effort, combined with knowledge and appreciation of the features and needs of the country and the campaign, as no other Spanish general or administrator in Morocco has come within a league of thought of doing, was for the future to take his orders from ministers—who come and go every few weeks—in Madrid. The ministers were to look at the map of Morocco, draw up schemes, and mail their orders to the general, who would carry them out and wait for the next con-

signment—his own knowledge, judgment and discretion no longer to be exercised in full measure as before. His authority and capacity were to be severely restricted. The Premier would have put these ideas into practice forthwith, but it is almost an open secret that if he had done so he would have had to find another High Commissioner, another general, and that public opinion would have been overwhelmingly against him. The successes achieved in Morocco, striking as they have been, have been due to the capable judgment of conditions and circumstances by General Berenguer in conjunction, of course, with the ample supplies yielded to him in this extreme emergency by the government.

It is now asked whether it can be a matter of surprise that, with Morocco well saved, there should be an increasing feeling that the Minister of a concentration government, who, his patriotism and sincerity never of course being challenged or doubted, could in the moment of gloom and trial counsel such policy as he had done, is not the Minister to lead at the beginning of the new era that may be opening. It is remarked that Mr. Maura, who is astute though often ingenuously in his political movements, would find it extremely difficult now to recover his own words and ideas and adapt them to the new setting of the scene as to present himself as a mild imperialist with a strong determination to make Morocco worthy of Spain and get out of it all that is possible. But that is the attitude of the Spanish people generally, whose knowledge and appreciation of the larger Morocco problem has increased many times since last July. Before then, if a vote were taken without political interference among the masses of the people in the provinces on the question of going on with Morocco or giving it up, there might quite likely have been a majority for the latter. Some suggest that it would be as much as a two, or three to one majority, but there was always exaggeration upon this matter. Now the majority might be ten to one the other way, and Spain in general is determined, after recent experiences, to go through with the Morocco business well and make it pay. And she will keep a sharper eye upon the military and civil administration there than she has done in the past.

Premier's Delicate Position

In such circumstances, and with both the Liberals and the Conservatives sharpening their political knives, it would seem that the position of Mr. Maura is peculiarly delicate, and that its difficulty might be placed even worse than that. And admittedly he came in power with his badly selected concentration, for the one purpose only of dealing with the crisis that had arisen in the protectorate, and with such other Spanish national problems as would necessarily have to be dealt with while that crisis, if prolonged, was unsettled, such, for example, as certain economic questions, the matter of the privileges of the Bank of Spain, and so forth, but he had no mandate for general peace-time government. Consequently, it is argued by the critics, his time is now really ended.

The Premier, loving nothing so much as power and determining to hang on to it by every possible means, does not, however, take this view, and is adopting an attitude that is astonishing even some of his friends. It is an attitude, however, that might come quite easily from a little study of the manners and customs of European statesmen during the last two or three years. The attitude in essence and force is just "I won the war!" It is remarked that he will appear before Parliament with the statement that the commission was given to him to chastise the rebels, and they have been chastised in a record short space of time, that the army was to be materially and morally improved and it had been, and that Spanish authority was to be restored in the Rif, and it had been restored. The soldiers in imagination, if not in reality, were to be seen marching back to Madrid with flags flying and bands playing and the people shouting their congratulations upon the great Spanish victory in arms. This happens on the eve of the reopening of the Cortes, the Spanish satisfaction and enthusiasm are greater than ever before, and in effect, Mr. Maura would like now to play a part of conqueror and receive the homage of the people on the success achieved. It was on the advice of the Conservative former Premier, Sanchez de Toca, probably the strongest unit in the Conservative Party now that Mr. Maura is no longer there, that, when sorely perplexed, he deferred the reopening of Parliament until now, and it was also the keen desire of the War Minister, John de la Cierva, that there should be no reassembly until the government could go to the Chamber with victory in their hands.

Who Will Be Conservative Leader?

But Mr. Maura is now very plainly indicating his desire to establish his concentration government now that its definite mission is over. A few months before the July crisis he tried to start such a ministry, and it will be long before his most abject failure will be forgotten. Having now set it up as the result of special extraordinary circumstances, he hopes to stabilize it. There are announcements and rumors as to future intentions, programs and measures, on the lines of a regular and normal government. There is even talk of his taking up

the railway problem—which, of course, must be dealt with some time—and as to which he is strongly opposed to Mr. de la Cierva, the author of the great reconstruction scheme, on the reactionary ground that Spain cannot afford to spend so much money, the de la Cierva attitude being that she must save herself and convert her loss into a paying proposition. How Mr. Maura could hope to carry on a concentration government, even though he shed Mr. de la Cierva, with the opposition of the latter upon a matter of such extreme moment as this, is inexplicable. So are other features of his attitude; the one thing clear is that he wishes to remain in power, and would turn the present situation to his advantage in his efforts in this matter.

Meanwhile the official Conservatives are not disposed to make any effort toward solving the question of Mr. Maura's successor in the leadership of the party at present. Sanchez de Toca, who on a conspicuous occasion was the nominee of Mr. Maura in the leadership, was practically offered it and declined. He thinks the time has not yet come for the Liberal-Conservative Party, as it calls itself, to rally round an individual chief. Sanchez Guerra, president of the Chamber, has had ambitions in this direction, and not unjustifiably either, but it has been apparent that a unanimous vote in his favor could not be secured. In the circumstances Mr. de Toca considers the best thing to do will be to control the party by means of a directorate of four persons, and the Interior under Mr. Maura, Mr. Sanchez Guerra, Mr. Alendalaz, the self-effacing Premier of the last ministry (the "unknown soldier" as he calls himself) and himself, Mr. de Toca. This appears a satisfactory solution to the situation for the time being, and, though nothing has been decided, it is thought that it will be adopted.

BRITISH TRADE SHIP TO BE MOTOR DRIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The idea of equipping a trade ship for an 18-months' tour round the world has, in itself, already captured the public imagination. It is not so generally known, perhaps, that both the main propulsion and the auxiliary machinery will be driven by motor engines, and that these engines will form part of the exhibition.

One of the advantages claimed for this type of machinery is the comparatively small space it will occupy, leaving the whole of the forward part of the ship clear for four exhibition decks. Complete offices with printing press, a library and writing room, and dining rooms to seat 500 people will be installed for the use of visitors. A complete machine laundry, a bakery, and a refrigerating installation will form parts of the exhibition. Electric light, heat, and power will be supplied from a variety of electric generating plants specially adapted for use on land. In spite of the obvious difficulties inherent in such a plan, it is proposed that even the propelling machinery shall be driven by engines of varying make. Practically every item of the ship's equipment will be on exhibition in order that the fullest advantage may be gained from the trip.

Apart from her interesting equipment, however, the British Industry will be the largest motor-engine ship yet launched. According to present plans, she will be 560 feet long, with a beam of 74 feet, 9 inches and a gross tonnage of approximately 20,000 tons. Three main engines will be installed of nearly 3000 horsepower each, and in view of the purpose of the ship there will be in addition an unusual quantity of auxiliary machinery and plant. Not the least of the advantages claimed for the form of machinery adopted is the fact that the ship will be able to carry fuel for about 20,000 miles' running, and will be spared the somewhat dirty process of bunkering coal.

The ship will visit the principal ports of the world, staying at each port about one week, during which the ship will be on exhibition to all interested. In addition to the exhibition stands, accommodation will be provided for several hundred representatives accompanying the exhibition. Apart from the value of the experiment in promoting trade, it is expected to provide interesting data concerning the running of high-powered motor engines on a world voyage.

The Dwyer Letters

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I wonder if you would like to receive a specimen letter from me? No obligation, of course. I am now on the Riviera watching the Winter season of the fashionable—the rich Americans for whom the big hotels and casinos are waiting. If you send your name and address I would be delighted to send a bright, chatty letter of my life and times, of hotel, of railway, of flowers and sunshine. A letter such as this traveling friend might write. I think of myself as the Traveling Friend.

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WHY BASIC WAGE IS NOT INCREASED

Australian Court Claims the High Rate Applicable to Unskilled Labor Is Not Conducive to Proficiency in Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Although a number of employers had already agreed to an increase in wage sought by building trade unions, Judge Rolin of the New South Wales Industrial Court refused to embody the higher rate in his award. He declared that the public was entitled to consideration in this question.

This declaration by the state court follows the refusal of the president of the Federal Arbitration Court to grant an increase in the basic wage. In delivering judgment, Judge Rolin pointed out that "it certainly is a somewhat striking circumstance that at a time when prices are undoubtedly falling, and when most unfortunately there is a great deal of unemployment, employers in this particular industry should agree to pay a higher rate of wages than is at present paid."

The United Bridge and Wharf Carpenters Union and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners had asked that an award be made embodying the rate of wages agreed upon. There was opposition from two quarters, however, to the request of the carpenters. The rate of wage being paid in the building trade was 2s. 6d. instead of 2s. 3½d. Certain employers had agreed to pay a further 1½d. an hour, making the rate 2s. 7½d. an hour, or £5 15s. 6d.

Public Really Interested Party

"The increase of rates proposed by the employers referred to in this case is a substantial one," said Judge Rolin, in declining the request, "representing 5s. 6d. a week, and it is made at a time when unemployment is rife, when the Board of Trade has made no declaration, and when the employees in question have just secured a shorter working week. Moreover, if such an increase is granted in respect of one of the building trades it will almost inevitably lead to unrest unless similar measures are granted in respect of other building trades."

"I have always thought and acted on the view that the persons really interested in the question, whether wages are or are not to be increased, are the public, who directly or indirectly pay the increase. In the case of the building trades it is plain that the increased wages will be at once paid by the persons who are spending their money in erecting buildings, except in the case of contracts already entered into at a fixed price. In future contracts, the master builder, in making his tender, will estimate the cost of material and the wages he will have to pay, and his profit, and so arrive at the price, and the public will pay."

Shorter Demand, Less Wage Theory

Judge Rolin said that he was trying to test the question, whether if a break demand for labor led to higher wages being awarded, a slack demand should lead to lower wages. The doctrine of the basic wage would seem to prevent that result. It was unfortunate, added the judge, that the reward of the unskilled laborer had been made so high compared with the return earned by the artisan. The youth

was tempted by the comparatively high wages to remain an unskilled laborer.

The new award granted the higher hourly rate necessary to compensate for the reduction in weekly hours worked, also increased traveling expenses and allowances for country work, but it refused the higher additional rate agreed upon between the unions and employers.

APPROACHING JOINT RAILWAY CONTROL

British Act of Parliament Provides for Gradual Amalgamation of Lines and Creation of New Wages Tribunals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The act which has just been passed by the British Parliament, to provide for a drastic reorganization of the railway services by amalgamating the lines into four great amalgamated groups, is noteworthy because of its special provisions for safeguarding the interests of the railway workers.

At a time when trade unionism is being actively attacked in various countries it is significant to find inserted in a British act of Parliament a clause to the effect that certain joint boards to deal with wages and conditions shall be legally established, and that, moreover, the workers shall be represented by the officials of three trade unions, the names of which are specifically mentioned in the act. These are the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks Association.

The Labor groups which are set up by the act are the Central Wages Board and the National Wages Board. The Central Board is composed, under the terms of the act, of eight representatives of the railway companies and eight of the workers, four being appointed by the National Union of Railwaymen and two each by the locomotive men and clerks' unions. This group deals with wages, hours and grievances on a national scale. If there is disagreement, the matters at issue are referred to the National Board, which is an appeal tribunal.

Makeup of National Board

The National Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six of the unions, together with four members to represent the users of railway—one each being appointed by the Trade Union Congress, the Cooperative Union, the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and the Federation of British Industries. An independent chairman is appointed by the government. This board is the final arbitrator in disputes, and both sides are pledged not to take drastic action against the other until 28 days after the reference of any dispute to the National Board.

This explanation of the main procedure on wages and conditions is somewhat necessary for the proper understanding of a further important movement toward joint control which has taken place since the passing of the act.

It was soon recognized that many local grievances and disputes might arise on the interpretation of the decisions of the Central and National boards. If the boards had to adjudicate on all these matters they would be swamped. Consequently a joint committee of the railway managers and the union officials have worked out an elaborate scheme

for the establishment of joint councils of managers and administrative officials on the one hand and workers on the other.

Thorough Organization Planned

These conditions are to cover every branch of railway work, and will form a network of consultative bodies, from the station to the whole line, such as no industry has yet produced. The scheme has been approved by the unions and the larger companies, and it is expected that it will be signed shortly. The chief body will be the Railway Council. There will be one for each of the existing companies, but when the fusion of the lines is completed in 1923 the number will be reduced to four, one for each of the amalgamated groups.

Each side will have 10 members, and the functions assigned to the councils include the consideration of questions arising out of the local application of national agreements on wages and conditions, suggestions concerning the operation of the lines, consideration of other matters in which the companies and staffs are mutually interested, such as cooperation, improvement of efficiency, achievement of economy, welfare of the staff, and general ideas governing the recruitment of the staff, promotion, discipline, and tenure of service.

Ten years ago anyone acquainted with the inner working of the British railway companies would have declared impossible such an advance as is represented by this scheme. The view that questions of discipline, for instance, were the sole concern of the management, and that to admit the workers to a discussion on the matter would disrupt the service, was rigidly held.

Railways Suited to Experiment

The principal union officials believe that on one or two lines, until the amalgamation takes place, very little will be done by the councils because of the extremely conservative character of the management; but that on others, where the general managers have a different outlook, the councils will be worked in such a way as to give the representative of the men a deep insight into the problems of management and administration.

The character of the railway service, in which so much responsibility has to be delegated to various classes of supervisors, makes it particularly suited for a far-reaching experiment of this kind. Much trouble in the past has been due to the attitude of foremen and other subordinate officials to the men immediately under them, and the still more localized councils, which the scheme provides for, will be the means of bringing into speedy examination any grievances of this kind.

For instance, the workers on each line are to be divided into five classes, and each class is to have its own "sectional joint council." These classes are, roughly, the supervisory staff, the locomotive men, the traffic operating men, the goods and carting staff, and the permanent way workers. These councils will discuss the same questions as the fuller railway councils in order to give guidance to the workers' representatives on the latter.

Next come local departmental committees, which may be established at any station or depot where there are 75 or more employees. The function assigned to these smaller divisions, which will consist of representatives of the workers and of the local administrative officials, is the discussion of working hours, general welfare, holiday arrangements, timekeeping, suggestions for improving the organization of the work, and so on. The avowed object is "to give the employees a wider interest in the conditions under which their work is performed."

SEA SCOUT MOVEMENT NEW SCOUTING PHASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, California.—San Francisco was selected as the place for the next annual convention of the Twelfth Regional Conference of National Council of Boy Scouts of America at the closing session of a two-day conference held at the Hotel Virginia in this city.

Delegates were present from Honolulu, Hawaii, Utah, California, Nevada, and Arizona, which is the territory comprising the twelfth district. The sea scout movement was one of the new phases of scouting given much attention during the convention. Admiral Wilder of Honolulu, chief sea scout, explained the development of the idea, and said that the United States Government is now ready to give a boat, fully equipped, to the troop which can pass the necessary examinations.

"Real preparedness demands both sea and land training," said Admiral Wilder, "but it is not our intention primarily to make sailors. That is a side issue. The big idea is to make men and carry the scout movement to an older age. Boys drop out as they approach their seventeenth year. This new idea will give a new interest. The thing that holds boys is the teaching of unselfishness. The greatest thing in the sea scout movement is to teach boys how to do something for the other fellow. The need of the world today is not for more smart men, but for more good men."

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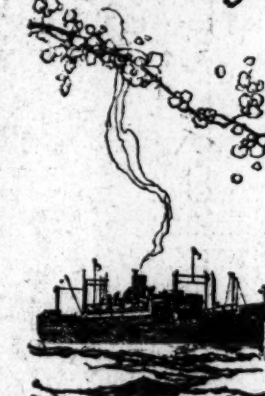
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

IOWA STATE AND ILLINI FAVORED

Fourteen Colleges Have Entered Annual Cross-Country Run of Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association at Indiana

WESTERN CONFERENCE CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM CHAMPIONS

Year	College	Year	College	Year	College
1919	Nebraska	1912	Wisconsin	1911	Nebraska
1920	Nebraska	1913	Wisconsin	1910	Nebraska
1921	Nebraska	1914	Wisconsin	1909	Nebraska
1922	Nebraska	1915	Wisconsin	1908	Nebraska
1923	Nebraska	1916	Wisconsin	1907	Nebraska
1924	Nebraska	1917	Wisconsin	1906	Nebraska
1925	Nebraska	1918	Wisconsin	1905	Nebraska
1926	Nebraska	1919	Wisconsin	1904	Nebraska
1927	Nebraska	1920	Wisconsin	1903	Nebraska
1928	Nebraska	1921	Wisconsin	1902	Nebraska
1929	Nebraska	1922	Wisconsin	1901	Nebraska
1930	Nebraska	1923	Wisconsin	1900	Nebraska

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	College	Time
1919	James H. Hays	Nebraska	22m. 25s.
1920	J. D. Lightbody	Chicago	23m. 47s.
1921	James H. Hays	Nebraska	23m. 48s.
1922	W. M. Berles	Wisconsin	23m. 49s.
1923	W. M. Berles	Wisconsin	23m. 49s.
1924	W. M. Berles	Wisconsin	23m. 49s.
1925	W. M. Berles	Wisconsin	23m. 49s.
1926	W. M. Berles	Wisconsin	23m. 49s.
1927	W. M. Berles	Wisconsin	23m. 49s.
1928	W. M. Berles	Wisconsin	23m. 49s.
1929	W. M. Berles	Wisconsin	23m. 49s.
1930	W. M. Berles	Wisconsin	23m. 49s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Iowa State College and University of Illinois of the "Big Ten" are favored to win the annual cross-country championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, to be held this year at Bloomington, Indiana, under the auspices of Indiana University. Fourteen colleges, one less than last year, have entered for the race tomorrow. It is announced here by W. D. Howe, secretary of the conference.

Besides Iowa State, which not only leads its own conference, but has won the "Big Ten" title three times in succession, only one other Missouri Valley institution has registered—University of Nebraska. Michigan Agricultural College and Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College have entered teams. These were represented in the race last year.

In addition to Illinois, the Western conference teams are Purdue University, which should give Illinois a better race than any of the following: University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin, Ohio State University, University of Minnesota, Indiana University, University of Chicago, University of Iowa, and Northwestern University. Some candidates for the individual championship who have made good time in dual meets this fall are: L. M. Rathbun '22 of Iowa State; C. C. Furman '23 of the present champion, and Capt. C. E. Harrison '23 of Purdue; G. H. Plank '23 of Wisconsin; G. F. McGinnis '22 and E. A. Swanson '22 of Illinois; Stewart Crippen '23 of Northwestern, and H. L. Warwick '23 of Indiana.

NEBRASKA STILL VALLEY LEADER

Only Two Games Tomorrow Which Can Figure in Missouri Football Championship Race

College	Won	Lost	P. C.
Nebraska	2	0	1.000
Missouri	1	1	.500
Kansas State	1	1	.500
Oklahoma	1	1	.500
Iowa State	1	1	.500
Kansas	1	1	.500
Washington	1	1	.500
Drake	1	1	.500
Grinnell	1	1	.500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—The football teams in the Missouri Valley Conference have taken rather rigid positions in the pennant race, and it is unlikely that the end of the season will see important changes. Last week's games left the various eleven almost unchanged, the only college which bettered its position being Iowa State, who, by virtue of her 7-to-0 victory over Kansas State Agricultural College, moved up from seventh place to fifth.

The coming week will not have much effect on the Missouri Valley title race, since there are but two games, Ames against University of Nebraska at Ames and Kansas State against University of Oklahoma at Manhattan. All other Valley teams are taking a rest this week in preparation for harder games on Thanksgiving Day.

Nebraska continues her hold on first place by defeating Kansas 28 to 0 last week, and considering the kind of ball the Huskers are exhibiting, she should run up a much bigger score against Ames this week. Although Ames showed a spurt of better form than usual by defeating the Aggies 7 to 6 last Friday, her prowess seems to be on the down grade. A major victory is universally conceded at any rate, which clinches the 1921 Valley championship for the Nebraska eleven, for she plays no more Missouri Valley games. However, there will perhaps be some critics who will refuse to accord first honors to the Huskers, since the Nebraska schedule included only three Valley games this year. It is the opinion of many authorities that a football schedule should include at least a majority of Valley games in order that the contender may be considered in the championship race.

Incidentally, among the teams which Nebraska does not compete with is University of Missouri, which has held second place honors throughout the season. A clash between the two teams would be interesting, although general forecast would give Nebraska a good win.

Kansas State and Oklahoma, who hold third and fourth place honors respectively in the Conference ratings, is the other game of interest this coming week, and it is likely that the result of this game will reverse the two teams' standings. Oklahoma has a real football team, made possible mainly by the stellar work of E. C. Hendricks '22, quarterback, and R. E. Swatek '22, halfback.

The Oklahoma-Missouri game revealed beyond a shadow of a doubt that Missouri had a gridiron star that can easily be rated as one of the best in the Middle West. C. E. Lewis '22, Tiger quarterback, directed his team in a wonderful fashion. Lewis punted, drop-kicked, passed and advanced the ball in a manner that the Oklahoma eleven was unable to cope with at all. His punts were often for 55 and 60 yards, and he reeled off several spectacular runs that varied from 10 to 35 yards each.

WELKER COCHRAN AND CONTI WIN

Victories by Californian and the French Champion Feature 18.2 Balkline Billiards Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Victories by Roger Conti, champion of France, and Welker Cochran of San Francisco, California, in two lengthy engagements, featured the competition for the world's 18.2 balkline billiards championship Thursday. With two wins already stowed away, W. F. Hoppe, title holder, was not scheduled for an encounter.

By his success Thursday Conti balanced his record with two victories against two defeats. He administered the third straight defeat received by G. B. Sutton, the Chicago (Illinois) veteran, with a score of 400 to 360. The Frenchman finished in the fifteenth inning with an average of 28.5-15, as compared to an average of 24 for Sutton.

See-saw struggles featured the contest. Conti led up to the ninth inning with 102, where with a run of 66 Sutton passed him to 129. A run of 57 followed by his high of 93 gave the Frenchman the advantage, 352 to 156. Sutton's high run of 98 was not enough to even matters, for the speeding Conti added 34 in the same frame and set the pace for the remainder of the race.

The summary:

Roger Conti—0 0 3 59 21 2 0 57 28
24 12 78—490. Average 28.5-15. High run—32.

G. B. Sutton—1 0 46 0 3 1 12 66 0
27 35 45 57 6—360. Average 24. High run—24.

The longest game of the tournament was marked up when Welker Cochran of San Francisco, California, required 16 innings to defeat O. C. Morningstar of San Diego, California. The score was 400 to 317. Because the cloth and billiards were damp, none of the shots would come out just right. This was especially noticeable on Cochran's early mass shots, a number of which missed by a hair. High lights of the match were a cluster of carames in the center of the table during Cochran's high run of 132 in the fourteenth inning, and a session of end rail nursing by Morningstar when he ran 70 in his fifteenth and final effort.

The summary:

Welker Cochran—0 0 5 8 60 24 4 30 2
24 25 0 132 0 56—400. Average 25. High run—132.

O. C. Morningstar—2 1 0 0 25 60 25 9
23 17 14 24 31 70—317. Average 21.5. High run—70.

Defeat of Cochran by Edouard Horemans, of Belgium, in the night game was the second of the surprising Wednesday performances of the European challengers. The Belgian champion outpointed the American aspirant in a 12-inning match by 400 to 341. In the early stages the play was slow, and until Cochran made his last miss he was expected to run out at any time. At the end of the fourth turn the count stood 120 to 4 in favor of Cochran, but Horemans got started after the fifth with 79, gaining thereafter until in the eleventh he scored his high run of 158. Cochran's best run was 78.

CAPTAIN RUDD SENDS CABLE

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The University of Pennsylvania athletic authorities made known yesterday that a definite invitation had been received by cable from England to send a relay team to London next spring for the first English intercollegiate and interscholastic relay meet patterned after the Pennsylvania relay carnival. The tentative date of the meet is April 8, but Pennsylvania hopes it will be finally fixed for April 1. The Pennsylvania faculty has given permission for a team of five men to go to England provided they are up in their studies. The invitation came from B. G. D. Rudd, the English champion runner.

ANDOVER NAMES JOHNSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ANDOVER, Massachusetts—Van Johnston of Pasadena, California, right guard on the Phillips Andover Academy football team this fall, has been unanimously elected captain of the Andover team for next fall.

EXETER ELECTS DRISCOLL

EXETER, New Hampshire—T. J. Driscoll '24 of Boston, Massachusetts, has been elected captain of the Phillips Exeter Academy football team for next fall. He played right tackle on this year's eleven.

ZAHN WILL COACH PRINCETON TEAM

Brother of the Dartmouth College Mentor Will Handle the Orange and Black Basketball Candidates for This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton University expects to make a much better showing in basketball this winter than was the case last year. When F. W. Luehring was coach of the Princeton players, the Orange and Black always showed up well, but in his absence last year, the Tigers had a very unsatisfactory season. J. H. Zahn, brother of the Dartmouth College coach, will handle the Tigers this winter and although several of the best of last year's team will not be available, it is expected that a strong team will be developed. Practice will really get under way on Monday. The schedule for the season is one of the hardest arranged in years and it will require an unusual team to complete it successfully.

The loss of two stars of last season, Capt. Elect M. P. Dickinson '22, center, and L. M. Bergen '23, guard, through ineligibility greatly diminishes any chances of a championship team. J. H. Jeffries '23 is the only member of the best of last year's team who is available this year. A. H. Brawner '21, another star of last season, will be back, but will graduate in the middle of the season. Jeffries and Brawner made an excellent pair of forwards last year.

The addition of members of last year's 1924 team to the varsity squad is a great aid to Princeton's chances. They composed the first freshman team to defeat the freshman team of University of Pennsylvania in seven years and were defeated only once by the Yale freshmen in an extra period. A. F. Loeb '24 is an excellent center, J. J. Kleas '24, and E. P. Wright '24, fast forwards; and E. A. Correa '24, W. B. Hubbard '24, and M. Foster '24, the 1924 captain, all reliable guards.

T. S. Gaines '23, who played on the West Virginia quintet two years ago and J. M. Winfield '22 will be strong contenders with Loeb for the position of center. J. B. Cleaves '23, football star, will be a likely choice for forward, and Albert Wiltmer Jr. '22 and F. R. Wadleigh '22 will make strong bids for the guard positions. Wiltmer, who was one of the stars of the team two years ago, is handicapped by the fact that he is accustomed to the old rules; but he will doubtless develop into a high-grade player this year.

Princeton's hardest games are with University of Pennsylvania, Columbia University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, and Yale University.

The schedule follows:

December 7—Polytechnic Institute at Brooklyn; 10—Columbia University at Princeton; 14—Lehigh University at Princeton; 18—College of the City of New York at New York.

January 7—Haverford College at Princeton; 10—College of the City of New York at Princeton; 13—Dartmouth College at Hanover; 14—Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester; 15—Columbia University at Princeton; 21—Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken; 23—Colgate University at Princeton; 27—Cornell University at Ithaca; 28—Syracuse University at Syracuse.

February 4—University of Pennsylvania at Princeton; 11—West Virginia University at Princeton; 16—Washington and Jefferson College at Princeton; 18—Swarthmore College at Princeton; 22—Yale University at Princeton; 25—Pennsylvania State College at Princeton; 27—Delaware College at Princeton; 28—Cornell University at Princeton; 14—Yale University at New Haven; 15—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

MONTCLAIR MAKES FIRST APPEARANCE

Defeats the Crescent Athletic Club in Class B Squash Tennis Matches—Harvard Leading

INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
Harvard	3	0	1.000
Montclair	1	0	1.000
Crescent	2	1	.667
Princeton	1	2	.333
D. K. E.	0	1	.000
Columbia	0	3	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The newcomers in the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League, the Montclair Athletic Club, made their first appearance Tuesday in the class B team matches, against the Crescent Athletic Club and proved very strong, winning 6 matches to 1. Parker Parker, a player formerly ranked, was protested, but was permitted to play pending the decision of the committee. Victor Crawford, the leading player for Montclair, had considerable difficulty in winning his match from H. W. Dangler, the first two games going to Dangler. But the closest match was the last one played between N. F. Torrance, the Crescent veteran, and Frank Sellers. The latter took the deciding game after the service had changed five times on the final point. The summary:

Victor Crawford, Montclair, defeated H. W. Dangler, Crescent, 13-13, 14-17, 15-7.
Frank Sellers, Montclair, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent, 13-13, 17-15, 17-15.
James Saunders, Montclair, defeated M. M. Sterling, Crescent, 13-13, 15-9.
Parker Parker, Montclair, defeated J. W. Irvine Jr., Crescent, 15-12, 15-7.
J. F. Waldron, Montclair, defeated E. P. Cypriot, Crescent, 9-15, 15-10, 13-16.
H. G. Treas, Crescent, defeated W. B. Spencer, Montclair, 12-18, 15-14, 15-5.
R. E. Hughes, Montclair, defeated H. E. Burroughs, Crescent, 15-4, 12-15, 15-10.

Meantime, the Harvard Club leaders

ONE-SIDED RUGBY GAMES IN FRANCE

All but One of Senior Football Matches in Paris Championship Turn Out in This Manner

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France—After several rather disappointing exhibitions, the Association football team of the Racing Club de France was expected to lose badly before the Red Stars, the champion soccer side of France, in the Parisian championship on October 23. As it happened, however, the Racing men offered a stout resistance to their formidable opponents and lost in the end only by the odd goal in five—a distinctly creditable performance.

The Racing Club forwards were in fine form. They attacked closely time and time again, but they were up against a very sound defense and could score only twice. The Red Stars did not play football of a particularly high standard, but were obviously the more experienced side and found the net on three occasions.

Olympique, the champion team of Paris, was expected to make short work of the Association Sportive Française, but it had to play hard to win by 2 goals to 1. The winning point came from a free kick. The Association eleven played a very vigorous game, and this appeared to upset the balance of the Olympique forwards. The Club Français was far too strong for the Club Athlétique de Vitry and won by 4 goals to 0. The match was not remarkable for any brilliant football, being rather on the rough side. Another vigorous match was that in which the Football Club de Levallois and the Union Sportive d'Asnières de Clichy came into opposition.

The Levallois men appeared to be better for the better of the play toward the end, but they could not obtain a winning advantage, the final result being 1 to 1.

The Club Athlétique de la Société Générale, which has this season met with a great measure of success, defeated the Club Athlétique de Paris by 2 goals to 0 in a most decisive manner. The winners had a much harder fight for victory than they had in their previous engagements, but they rose to the occasion and played a clever game, their passing being especially good. The newly promoted Jeunesse Athlétique de St. Ouen gave a good impression in the course of its match against the Stade Français. The St. Ouen men took a long time to get properly into their stride, and in this period the Stade Français scored three goals. In the second half of the game, the Jeunesse pulled well together and scored three times in quick succession, the equalizing shot just preceding the final shrill of the referee's whistle.

There were few eventful happenings in the north on October 23. The Union Sportive de Tourcoing and Racing Club de Calais both gained victories by 3 goals to 0; the former defeating the Association Sportive de Tourcoing and the latter winning against the Union Sportive Dunkerquoise. The Club Sportif de Calais was not so successful against the Sporting Club d'Abbeville, and lost by 1 to 3. The biggest win of the day was Olympique Lille's victory by 6 goals to 0 over the Football Club de Fives, this game producing one more goal than the Racing Club de Roubaix vs. Athletic Club de Cambrai encounter, which went to the former by 3 to 2. The Union Sportive de Boulogne and Olympic Sporting Club de Boulogne played a keen game, the local rivals sharing two goals.

None of the four leading teams in the Normandy district, the Stade Havrais, the Football Club de Rouen, the Football Club de Dieppe, and the Havre Athletic Club, lost on October 23. The F. C. de Dieppe gained a smashing victory over the Club Athlétique de St. Aubin by 7 goals to 0, and Havre Athletic Club's win by 4 to 0 against the Union Sportive de Quevilly was only a trifle less decisive. Stade Havrais and the Football Club de Rouen were in opposition. They battled hard and drew with a score of 1 goal each. A goalless draw was the result of a keen match between the Beauvoisine Football Club and the Sotteville Club.

In the other various districts, the championship games attracted their usual interest. In the west, the Club Sportive de Rennes drew, 1 to 1, with the Stade Briochin, and in the south-east Olympique de Marseille just beat Sp. Athlétique Provençaise by 2 goals to 1. The three Strasbourg teams, the Football Club Red Star, the Football Club, and the Racing Club, all met with defeat in the Alsace region, losing to the Football Club de Mulhouse, the Association Sportive de Strasbourg, and the Football Club de Birschwiler by 2 to 3, 0 to 2, and 2 to 3, respectively.

AUSTRALASIAN RUN WON BY A VICTORIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Victoria's representative, F. Kohlman, won the fourth biennial 10-mile Australasian cross-country championship by 10 yards from H. L. Sheaves, of New South Wales, the time, 58m. 36s., being a record for the Caulfield course. The team championship went to New South Wales, with 35 points; Victoria second, with 52 points; Queensland third with 118, and Tasmania fourth with 141.

South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria were well represented in the event. After fast time over sodden country, Sheaves led the field into the racecourse, the last stretch, Kohlman ly-

WARRENDER CLUB RETAINS ITS TITLE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Warrender Club, Edinburgh, retained its title in the five-a-side team swimming championship of Scotland recently at Dundee. The Belmont Club, Dundee, provided stout opposition, but was not a match for the speedy Edinburgh men, who finished the 500-yard course well ahead in 2m. 13.2-6s., or 11-5s., slower than the record made by the Warrender Club last year. The winning team was composed of Robert Lauchlan, F. W. Lammon, E. L. Sanders, W. M. Porter, and Norman Robertson. There was, however, some question about the non-registration of one of these men, and the trophy which goes with the title was withheld. At the Warrender Gala, the same Warrender team reduced the Scottish record for 500 yards by 1-58.

GLENAVON DEFEATED IN THE IRISH LEAGUE

IRISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE

(To October 29 inclusive)

W. L. D.	For	Agst	Pts
Linfield	5	0	10
Glenavon	5	1	12
Distillery	4	3	11
Queen's	3	2	8
Cliftonville	0	7	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BELFAST, Ireland—The Glenavon team was defeated at home for the first time in this season's Irish Association Football League competition on October 29, when it lost by 1 goal to 3 before Linfield, the only side in the league to retain an undefeated record. James Short scored for Glenavon in the first half, but in the second James McIlreedy equalized. Later Thomas Cowan gained a second for Linfield, and Richard McCracken a third.

The league champion, Cliftonville, was at Cliftonville, playing the amateur team of that name. It was not as good a match as expected, and Cliftonville missed quite a number of opportunities by weak shooting. On the other hand, the Glenavon men were smarter and scored twice in the first half through Hugh Meek and William Crooks, winning by 2 goals to 0. Distillery played Queen's Island at the latter's inclosure and gained a victory by 3 goals to 0—a result certainly not expected on form. Patrick Dalrymple scored one goal in the first half and another in the second, James Baker adding the third.

FOREIGN MINISTER IN CHARGE

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French Cabinet decided today that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be charged with all questions dealing with preparations for the Olympic games of 1924, which have been awarded to Paris.

DERBY WINS FROM COVENTRY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COVENTRY, England (Thursday)—In the Second Division of the English Association Football League here today Derby defeated Coventry by 2 goals to 1.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

CENTRAL

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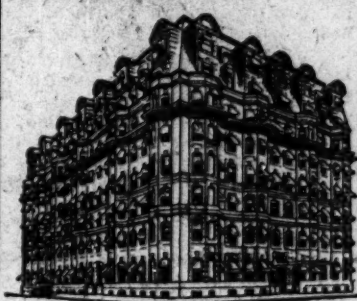
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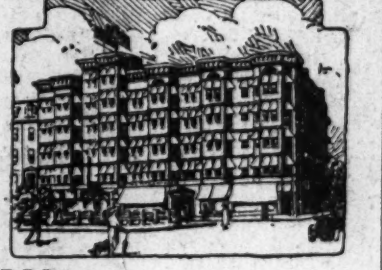
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FUTURE OF MEMEL
IN THE BALANCE

Bulk of Population of Little Border State Is in Favor of a Political Union With Germany

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BERLIN, Germany.—For more than two years the so-called Memel-Land—the little strip of country to the north of the River Memel formerly in German possession—has been a genuine no man's land, almost forgotten by the nations. It was taken from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles on the assumption that it was Lithuanian and had always been so. This supposition, however, is contrary to the facts. Memel was never Lithuanian, and has been separated for over 500 years by a rigorous boundary line of state, culture and religion from the modern Lithuanians, who have always been under the direct influence of either Poland or Russia. The Memel district is purely and entirely German, a fact admitted by even the French, who have occupied it for the past two years, and the Poles, who have only recently discovered it.

The Memel Province has a population of about 80,000 and the town of Memel some 22,000 inhabitants. It is the most northern town in Prussia and owes most of its former prosperity to its fine harbor on the Kurische Haaf. Before the war there was a British Consulate and an English church in the busy little town, which, with its fine marine buildings, good hotels and schools, electric trams, and clean, well-kept streets made an excellent impression on visitors.

Center of Timber Trade

Memel was the center of the Baltic timber trade, the district around being well wooded, but a large trade was also done in cattle, herring, sheepskins and other things. In town and country German industry and German initiative have left visible traces. Travelers passing through Memel to Lithuania remark upon the sharp contrast between the trim cleanliness of the former and the slovenly character of the Lithuanian district. It is like oil and water; the two countries having nothing in common. The German language is spoken throughout Memel, 60 per cent of the population being pure Germans. The remaining inhabitants are German-Lithuanians, who, in contradistinction to the former Russian-Lithuanians, are Protestants and live in perfect harmony with the Germans; they have intermarried with the latter since decades and have, in consequence, the same interests.

The fate of the little Memel-Land is now trembling in the balance. In connection with Paul Hymen's Polish-Lithuanian proposals the question of Memel is again being much discussed in the German press. Germany, by Article IX of the Peace Treaty, has of course lost all claim to the district, but the fact of its having been a part of the Prussian State is responsible for the keen interest taken in its welfare. Memel is threatened by seizure on the one hand by Poland—which is doing her utmost to gain it—and on the other by Lithuania. The latter, like other border states, has introduced a ruthless agrarian reform, dividing the land in approved Bolshevik fashion, which may be explained by the friendly relations entertained by Lithuania to the Soviet Government. Some time ago Lithuania was close upon a forcible invasion of Memel-Land, which it would have placed under the supervision of the secret police of that country, but after the turn of affairs in Geneva this intention appears to have been abandoned.

How the Inhabitants Feel

The latest proposals respecting Memel are to place it under Lithuanian sovereignty, the Poles being permitted free and unrestricted use of the harbor for every kind of transport, commercial and military. These proposals have created great agitation in the little country. Nearly 70 per cent of the inhabitants are struggling and hoping against hope for a reunion with their mother country, Germany, while the remainder demand at least an autonomous "Free State Memel," politically independent, but with equal economic relations in all important questions to Lithuania and Germany. The demand was unanimous that if a free state was not obtainable a plebiscite, in conformity with the promise of the Peace Treaty, should be instituted. The "Koenigsberger Hartungische Zeitung"—a paper respected by all parties—protests keenly against the bartering of the Memel-Land, whose surrender to another country the Germans south of the Memel would never acknowledge as right, and adds that the fate of the Province is being decided by men who, on the one hand, do not know the country at all, and on the other, by representatives of Poland and Lithuania without affording a hearing to a single delegate from the Memel-Land itself. Memel has been for the past two years under French control, with what right is not quite apparent. The inhabitants have no political rights, no parliament, no voice in any matters of importance, but have been placed on a level with the former Russian border states for which it could well serve as model in point of culture.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF
VICTORIA SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office.

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Under the title of the Amalgamated Veterans Association, the returned soldiers of Victoria have formed themselves into a new organization which embraces all the existing clubs and associations that sprang up here as an aftermath of the great war. This is the first definite move, in which four branches of existing organiza-

tions in the Dominion will lose their identity here, through the formation of the new cohesive body. These bodies are: the Great War Veterans Association, the Veterans of France, the Army and Navy Veterans and the Pacific Coast Officers Association.

The movement toward amalgamation has made some progress throughout the Dominion, but it is being vigorously opposed in some quarters. The delegates sent from here to the recent national convention of the Great War Veterans Association held at Port Arthur, Ontario, were commissioned to ask that body to frame an amalgamation plan, through which all returned soldier organizations could be brought into unity. Failing acquiescence in the proposal, the local branch of the Great War Veterans Association intimated its intention of disbanding, and its members pledged themselves to join an amalgamated body. The signatures in favor of the new organization in this city have reached a total of 1200. Preliminary arrangements for the organization have been made at a mass meeting of returned soldiers, who decided on the name of the new body and appointed a committee to draw up a constitution. Hereafter, in this city, there will be only one returned soldiers' organization, the object being to insure that the views of this section of the population are set forth in the most unified way.

ALLIED GOOD WILL IN
AFRICAN WATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office.

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The French ship *Amiral Cécille* of 2695 tons register, which left Port Lincoln, South Australia, on March 14, bound for Nantes, France, when about 140 days out, fell in with the *Cluny* Castle. The captain of the French sailing vessel signaled the *Cluny* Castle that his ship had run out of provisions and would like assistance. The captain of the *Cluny* Castle promptly replied he would be glad to help the Frenchmen, and ordered a boat to be filled with food and lowered. But before the *Cluny* Castle could lower a boat, one was lowered from the *Amiral Cécille*, and rowed alongside the intermediate liner, which was carrying some 300 blue-jacket ratings for H. M. Flaggship at Simon's Bay. As the boat from the distressed French vessel approached, the British naval men lined up in proper order and gave the salute. At the same time the band of the *Cluny* Castle struck up the "Marseillaise." The *Cluny* Castle passengers added to the welcome in the characteristic British manner, and were well assisted by the crew of the intermediate vessel.

"As the boat came alongside our ship," said a man who was aboard the *Cluny* Castle, "it was really a splendid moment for the entente. There were the British bluejackets drawn up in line to give them a cheer and a welcome. [There was the ship's band playing in sparkling fashion the republican anthem of France, and every one on board to offer the right good hand of fellowship. The men from the ship with the tricolor at her masthead were received with every manifestation of friendship.]

The *Amiral Cécille* was supplied with all she required—something more than all, in fact. The boat's crew asked for simple victuals with which to continue the voyage; the boat was loaded on its return, not only with essentials, but luxuries, the passengers on the *Cluny* Castle, with the crew of the vessel, tumbling over themselves to do something for a friend in distress.

MILK STRIKERS VOTE TO RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEWARK, New Jersey.—Four hundred members of Local 891 of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union, ended the milk strike for that district by voting almost unanimously to return to work as individuals. This is considered a victory for the open shop. Strike leaders declare that the strike is not broken.

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For suburban homes, summer homes and farms near Boston or anywhere in New England. New York State, New Jersey, Maryland, and Florida and for our new catalog. CHAS. G. LAPP COMPANY, 204 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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WANTED—Unfurnished room by refined woman. References. Reasonable price. T-35, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

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EDUCATIONAL

THE SCHOOLS OF
BRITISH MALAYA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The cause of education is steadily progressing in the Federated Malay States, and the annual report recently issued dealing with the subject contains some interesting details of the efforts which the Administration is making. The report states that the awakening of the Malay race to the advantages of education, vernacular and English has been rapid and widespread. Education is the daily topic of the Malay press. In every state of the federation Malays seek admission to English schools in increasing numbers, and take full advantage of government scholarships. As showing the interest of even the humblest class of the Malay population in education may be instanced the response to the call for public subscriptions for the endowment of Raffles College, made by the Malay peasants in remote districts who contributed, with real pleasure, small sums of a few dollars each. In Perak alone there were many thousands of these small subscriptions.

Under the government scholarship system, a bright pupil of 10 or 12 from the village vernacular school may go to an English school in town for seven years' course and free board and lodging at a hostel. Thence it is possible for him to obtain, at Kuala Kangsar Malay College, a probationership, which carries not only free board and lodging at the college, but also an allowance of \$300 a year, and opens to him admission into the government service under the Malay officers' scheme, with an expectation of promotion into the Malayan Civil Service. Youths who fail to obtain probationerships have the clerical and other branches of the government service open to them. The aim of the government, however, is not to turn out a few well-educated youths, nor a number of less well-educated boys; rather it is to improve the bulk of the people, and to make of the son of the fisherman or peasant a more intelligent fisherman or peasant than his father had been; a man whose education will enable him to understand how his own lot in life fits in with the scheme of life around him.

Government Support

It may be mentioned that the expenditure, during the past year, upon instruction was \$1,359,169, without including the salaries of the director or the assistant director or the cost of the erection and maintenance of school buildings.

There are in the federation 10 English Government schools for boys and 11 English grant-in-aid schools for girls. The Malay schools are all government institutions: there are 546 boys' schools and 64 girls' schools, with average total enrollments of 18,699 and 1620. The Tamil schools number 105, of which 10 are government. The remainder are state-aided schools. There is only one Chinese Government school, but the number of these institutions maintained by private enterprise and subscription is approximately 150.

During the year an enactment was passed to provide for the registration of all schools, their managers and teachers. The aim of this measure was misrepresented and this misrepresentation aroused some opposition from the Chinese interested in their own vernacular education; but open discussion allayed their discontent and the enactment was duly passed after all criticism had been carefully weighed and amendments made.

At the end of the war recruits to the staff began to arrive from Europe and, with an improved scale of salaries, a constant supply of officers is assured. Continued and rapid improvement in the English schools is a certain consequence.

The appointment of a chief inspector of English schools and of a lady supervisor of Malay girls' schools had started a differentiation between the academic and administrative branches of the department which will have to be developed. Consequent on the introduction of the new scheme of grants-in-aid, the hands of the inspectors of schools have been so full of financial and administrative detail that there has been no time for that inspection and supervision of the curriculum which is essential for the advance of the educational system on progressive lines. The engagement and resignation of teachers, their leave, their salaries, repairs to schools and the purchase of apparatus are all referred by the heads of aided schools to the inspectors of schools.

Grants-in-Aid

Concerning the grants-in-aid, the government, in approving the new system, has lent extremely generous help to those denominational schools which have done so much for education in British Malaya. Though expenditure on the schools is likely to be much greater than it was under the old system, there can be no doubt that it will make for a large advance in educational method and will enable the schools to retain trained staffs and to obtain up-to-date apparatus. The same salaries are now paid to lay teachers in the aided schools as to government teachers, and much dissatisfaction has thus been removed.

There is one important respect in which education in British Malaya has fallen behind, and that is in regard to technical education, concerning which the official report states: "It is with regret that I record that nothing has yet been done in respect of technical education." The government has shown such practical interest in the other branches of education that it is hoped that the technical side will receive serious consideration at an early date.

An effort is being made to prevent education by too "bookish" methods, and it is stated that good work is being

done, especially in the Victoria Institute, Kuala Lumpur, where very successful attempts are being made to prevent the curriculum from assuming this character. There is a general tendency for the schools in Malaya, as in many other countries, to become examination-ridden, and of teachers and pupils alike to regard the examinations as the ultimate goal of education. By the introduction, however, of manual training in all schools and by encouraging the Boy Scout movement, it is hoped that the excessive values attached to mere book-learning will disappear.

The future of these schools depends almost entirely upon the energy and zeal of the staffs, whether European or local. It is essential that they should realize, as many of them already do, that a schoolmaster's work does not end in the schoolroom. There are manifold activities which go to make up the life of a school, and these can be kept vigorous only if each member of the staff is ready to devote much of his spare time to the children in his care.

FOR EQUALITY IN
BRITISH SCHOOLS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., is the secretary of the British Labor Party and therefore his views on education may be noted as the expression of the ideas of that movement. Speaking at Saltire recently he drew attention to two or three points of weakness in the educational system, with special reference to the matter of class differentiation. In the first place he pleaded for a new conception of elementary or, as he preferred to call it, primary education. In the past, elementary education had been a special kind of education devised for a special class and was treated as something inferior. But the primary school ought to be in England what it was in America, the common school, and its equipment should be the best the nation could afford. What could be more absurd, he said, than to insist on classes not exceeding 30 in secondary schools and to allow classes of 60 in primary schools; to provide playing fields for the former, but not for the latter; to have different standards of staffing and air space? When the nation obtained, as it ultimately must, universal secondary education, the primary school would no longer be engaged in the impossible task of trying to educate both the child of 7 and the youth of 18. It would become the universal preparatory school.

In the next place Mr. Henderson drew attention to a tendency which he feared was inherent in the continuation schools. They might turn out to be an inferior type of institution to the secondary school and thus perpetuate the present class divisions. The aim should be secondary education for all children, and this should be free and accompanied by maintenance grants. This naturally led up to the subject of the universities and in pointing out that the development of secondary education must inevitably make a greater demand upon our university institutions, Mr. Henderson said that it appeared to him that the line of advance was to be found in increasing the number of universities rather than enlarging existing universities. The main financial support for this must come from the state and from local authorities. Referring to the demand for adult education, he pointed out that this sphere of education was an essential of a democratic community, and it would make still greater calls upon both universities and local authorities. The time was now ripe for further advances, and it was to be hoped that the recommendations of the Adult Education Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction would be put into operation without delay.

In building up a system such as Mr. Henderson outlined, it is obvious that the two essentials are staffs and money. With regard to the first of these points Mr. Henderson was in favor of training colleges being brought into close relationship with the universities. On the question of finance he emphasized the folly of educational parsimony. A more generous system of education would have the twofold result of raising the national level of efficiency and diminishing expenditure previously devoted to arresting the results arising from defects in education and the social environment.

TWO ENGLISH
SUMMER SCHOOLS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HERNE BAY, England.—That a summer vacation may well be used to provide new interests, both intellectual and social, is being demonstrated in England today through the rapid growth of the summer school idea, which leads groups of people with a common interest to gather together in some lovely spot in the country among mountains and lakes, or by the sea, or in an old-world town, and arrange a program of varied studies and activities.

Two schools thus conducted were the Fabian Summer School, which held its fifteenth annual session at August at Prior's Field, Godalming, in the county of Surrey, and the Labor Research Department's first summer school, which was held at Herne Bay by the sea during the last week in August and the first week in September.

There were about 30 guests at the Fabian School and nearly the same number at the Labor Research Department's School, which is really an offshoot of the older association. Although to outward appearances the split was between Fabian and Guild Socialism, the true cause of separa-

tion lay (as so often before) in the chafing of newer members under the more settled ideas of the older group. As is usually the case in such family quarrels, both sides have been somewhat the loser, for it is recognized that the second school needs the traditions and the balance of the Fabians, while the Fabians need the freshness and enthusiasm of the incoming Socialists.

The school is situated in grounds covering 19 acres, which include a large garden, seven tennis courts, and a cricket ground, and it commands a beautiful view toward Hindhead and the Hampshire downs.

The published aim of the summer school "is to bring together for mutual intercourse members of the Fabian Society and other persons interested in the various kinds of Socialist work and social reform and to afford opportunities for lectures on sociology, economics and other subjects."

The weeks were allocated to different subjects, the first week being devoted to Socialism and literature; the second to international affairs; the third to women's questions; and the fourth to the formation of public opinion.

That there is coming to the thinkers of the world a tendency to be less well satisfied with social and economic changes as sufficient in themselves was evidenced during the first two weeks of lectures. Cyril E. M. Joad, the philosopher, took as his subject "The Artist, Author, and Thinker"; Mrs. Mary Austin, the American novelist, spoke on "Social Life and the Community Theater"; Col. G. Stuber, discussed the "After-Math Scheme." Without exception these speakers, after covering the present situation in their respective fields, pointed out that there is need of a new vision in the world and that the new order will not be established without a decided change of heart. In fact so strongly was this point of view urged that some of the Marxian Socialists became impatient, stating that they had come to hear economics discussed, not the religious instinct or the "life force," or what not.

In this connection it is significant that the Fabian Society was founded "for the purpose of reconstructing society in accordance with the highest moral possibilities" and that it had been a forerunner of social government in England for many years. Attention may be drawn to the following statement made by Bernard Shaw in Appendix I of the History of the Fabian Society:

"The work that came to our hands in our first two decades was materialistic work; and it was not until the turn of the century brought us the suffrage movement and the Wells raid that the materialistic atmosphere gave way, and the society began to retain recruits of a kind that it always lost in the earlier years as it lost... (virtually) William Clarke. It is certainly perceptibly less hard-headed than it was in its first period."

WHEN THE LIBRARY
COMES INTO ITS OWN

"The library is destined sooner or later to pass through stages resembling those that have been noted for the public school. Just as every community is now required to maintain a school, every community will eventually be required to maintain a library, to do which, and for like reasons, it will be aided by state and nation because ignorance on any level or anywhere in the United States strikes at the very existence of democracy." Joy Elmer Morgan, managing editor of the Journal of the National Education Association, said in a recent issue of the Sierra Educational News. He said further, "In fact, all the association's activity points to the necessary and inevitable conclusion—a county library or its equivalent, in charge of professional librarians trained to make its work effective, in every county in the United States. To have compulsory education without the free public library is to build a house without a roof; it is to raise the crop and neglect the harvest; it is unthinkable."

"There were 410 institutions in the United States which reported having summer schools in 1921, with a total of 253,111 students; a gain of 62,105 students, or about 32 per cent over 1920," according to figures collected by Dean Raymond Walters of Swarthmore College. "Of these institutions, 241 were universities and degree-granting colleges. Their 1921 summer enrollment was 143,154, as compared with 111,617 in 1920. The gain is 31,537, or 28 per cent." Then, for the sake of comparison with pre-war times, Dean Walters took pre-war figures provided by School and Society covering 20 institutions. The summer-school totals for these 20 universities and colleges five years ago were 37,832, as compared with 56,735 for the same institutions in 1921. The difference of 18,903 students is practically 50 per cent."

Japanese children have sent to Cleveland (Ohio) schools an exhibition of the art work done in the schools of Tokyo and Yokohama, and the Cleveland schools in acknowledgment of this have sent an exhibition of the art work of Cleveland boys and girls. More Cleveland boys are electing art courses than ever before. Where formerly one boy chose work in the art classes, five or six now take these courses. In one school an entire class of boys elected art in the ninth grade.

Students may enter the University of California from high school with music as a major subject, according to arrangements that have been made between the state Board of Education and the university.

PLANNING THE IDEAL
RECITATION

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A colleague stopped me the other day as I was making my way across the campus. "Blenkinsop," he called to me, "I want you to see my outline plan of how to conduct the ideal recitation."

I paused to permit him to come up with me, albeit a feeling of depression seized upon me. I knew the man who had hailed me as a young teacher of shining earnestness, whose waking hours were mainly given to the problems of how better to serve his undergraduate classes. If I had a misgiving it was because he had used the words "the ideal recitation."

"See here," he cried in his boyish enthusiasm, "I want your opinion of this," and he thrust a typewritten sheet into my hand. There I found an excellent outline of what to do in a recitation period, the whole worked out like a mathematical equation. I saw out of the corner of my eye a look of disappointment on my young friend's face as he noted that my expression indicated less appreciation than his hopes had anticipated.

"What is wrong with it?" he queried in a tone of anxiety.

"As a plan, my dear boy, it appears to me ingenious and well thought out. My only objection is to the title 'the ideal recitation.' I fear you are leaving out of account one of the factors in the problem of teaching which makes any standardized recitation plan a failure."

"What factor do you mean?" he asked, scanning his notes as if he could detect its omission there.

"Where Standardization Fails."

"So good a teacher as you are," I replied, "would not have failed to observe that each room full of undergraduates has, curiously enough perhaps, a personality of its own. It makes no difference whether your divisions have been assigned alphabetically or have been selected on the basis of scholarship. No two of them are ever alike. Probably you recall the fact that I taught 'Henry IV,' Part I, to freshmen for upward of 10 years, three to four separate divisions a term."

"I do," he smiled. "It was one of the longest runs on record for that play. I have often listened outside the classroom door to your Hotspur."

"Assuming that is a compliment," I said, "I shall return to my point. In all that time I was not able to tell over again with a second division the notes I had prepared for a first. Each recitation required a special preparation and a special method of approach, simply because the divisions were as unlike one another as different individuals would have been."

"I see," he said slowly. "But of course you are talking about teaching Shakespeare. I was thinking of my classes in chemistry, where the problem is to present a body of facts which admit of no variation."

"My boy," I answered—"I was graduated 10 years before him—the fallacy is the same. Teaching cannot be standardized without turning the theory of instruction into a set of wooden formulas. It is personal contact with one's classes which leads to good teaching. A standardized plan turns the instructor into a machine. You can't improve blockheads by giving them wooden blocks. For personal contact to be established you have to learn to know your men. And how can you do this if your thoughts are wholly absorbed by a predetermined plan which you intend to drive ahead with willy-nilly?"

Individuality in Classes

"But I thought the day of trusting to inspiration in teaching had passed," he objected. "Surely you would not go into class trusting to luck?"

"You have not yet understood my point. I believe, so thoroughly in the careful and thorough preparation of a recitation that I do not think it possible to have any two of them alike. A class is like a football team. They have to be specially coached and to be individually considered before efficient teamwork can be obtained from them. I try to meet each man in weekly conferences to talk over with him not only his work but also to talk with him about things in general. What are his likes and dislikes? In what is he interested? It is not until several weeks have passed that I begin to feel any confidence in my own preparations for teaching a division. But once I do get to know what the particular team facing me is capable of doing, I then can bring them somewhere in the general direction of the ideal good we are all seeking."

"Is that why you will not permit an assistant to read papers for you?" my friend asked.

"Yes—because it is essential for a teacher to know exactly what each man is doing. When you read your own class papers you soon realize your own shortcomings as a teacher and are in a better position to discipline yourself. One must be ready to change or adapt one's plans as circumstances dictate. The ideal recitation is one that reaches the class as a whole. It does not exist as a plan on paper; it is something to be visualized by the instructor, as he looks about him at the particular class in front of his desk."

"I think, perhaps, I agree with you," replied my friend. As he walked away I observed him tearing a sheet of paper into small pieces.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An important change has been made by the senate of the University of London in connection with its scheme of architectural studies. Acting on the advice of eminent practicing architects, the cur-

riculum for the certificate course will be extended from two to three years, and for the degree course from three to five years. The five-year course will, under the new scheme, give recognition to the importance of practical experience in an architect's office. The first four years of the degree curriculum will be spent in the University School of Architecture, in lectures and studio work, with ample provision for visits to important buildings, and the scheme enables the students during their vacations to measure and sketch old buildings. The fifth year will be spent mainly in the office of an architect approved for the purpose by the university. The students will combine with this work in architects' offices a certain amount of work of an advanced character in the University Architectural Atelier. This Atelier has been organized with the twofold purpose of meeting the needs of undergraduates in their fifth year, and also the needs of young architects who wish to pursue work of a post-graduate character. The University School of Architecture has been named, after the benefactor, the Bartlett School.

MUSIC'S PLACE IN
EDUCATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England.—The professor of English literature in the Birmingham University has made an interesting contribution to the discussion on the place of music in an ideal scheme of education. Dr. Ernest De Selincourt, in his address to the British Music Society, took different grounds from those of Sir Henry Hadow in urging the claims of music as an instrument of general culture. No doubt he would be sympathetic regarding the value of technical training in sight-reading, urged by Sir Henry Hadow, who avowed that he looked forward to the time when the average cultivated man would be able to sit by the fire and read the score of the Beethoven quartets, with the same ease, poise and enjoyment as the plays of Shakespeare; but he puts in a caveat against every man being his own composer or even his own performer.

He admits that a little training would enable us to master the language of music, so that, if we could not speak it ourselves, we should perfectly understand it; and this he thinks highly desirable in the case of all children between the ages of 13 and 16. But he sees the futility of expecting every child to become an executant and a maker of music, and only urges that before the age for specializing in education arrives, a course of music should form part of any comprehensive scheme.

Value of Musical Appreciation

Professor de Selincourt, though not a musician himself, has sufficient knowledge and appreciation of music to comprehend its refining influence, as well as its wide appeal; and he probably would agree with a recent writer that there is little likelihood of loneliness for the man or woman who can sit down to the piano or take up the violin. But he realizes that without special musical gift there is no such possibility as that of sitting down to the piano or taking up the violin and playing with an ease and freedom that would give pleasure to first-rate performers on the instrument. This is what De Quincey learned when he took up the piano, that freedom of fingering and technical facility was beyond him.

The distinguished professor of literature agrees with Plato in the important place he would assign to music and the arts generally in the national life, and of the higher functions of music in particular. In a passage elaborating his contention that not all learners can be expected to become composers or performers, he says: "It is the supreme gift of creative genius, and one of the tests of it, that it can express for the race what they cannot express for themselves, so that when we hear its voice it seems to us that it is uttering our own incoherent thought and emotion. Music more than poetry has this magic power of expressing us to ourselves, simply because its logical and intellectual content is less definite, so that we can more easily adapt it to our immediate needs. In order to be able to do this, he contends, all that is necessary is a little early training, which would enable us to master the language of music to the extent of not being able to speak it but just sufficiently to understand it."

Music a Required Study

Professor de Selincourt's practical proposal is that our school curriculum should be increased by making music a compulsory subject of study for scholars between 13 and 16, and recommends one lesson a week devoted to a course of study carefully graduated to meet the capacity of the children, in which the development of music is traced and a simple explanation given of the different forms of musical composition, of the harmonic laws on which music was built up, of the different functions of the different instruments, of the individual characteristics of the various composers, and, if, throughout, the lessons were richly illustrated by carefully chosen and attractive examples performed to the class, even by no better means than the piano or the gramophone, thus giving the children full opportunity of hearing the greatest masterpieces, in a very short time the whole attitude of the country toward music would be revolutionized. This is a daring prophecy in the eyes of many people yet they feel that the more fully young people are brought into

contact with the masterpieces of music, the more does music enter into their lives and influence their mental outlook.

The professor regrets that when he attended school there was no such musical course available as the one he sketches out for the public and private schools of the future. Looking back over the years he spent at one of our most famous public schools, he confesses there were few classes he would not willingly have sacrificed for a class in musical appreciation of the kind he recommends. The English elementary schools are in a measure promoting this movement for the spread of musical education. The secondary schools nearly all consider music as an extra, or optional, subject, and give only individual instrumental teaching, or class-singing, not at all on wide and comprehensive lines. The grammar schools ignore it altogether, and the universities teach it sporadically and nearly always restrict themselves to the theoretical side of music. So there is a long way to travel before music becomes a common language.

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AT BARNARD COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Barnard College has inaugurated this year a special honors course, resembling the English system, by which it is intended to provide for the most able students an opportunity to do the best work of which they are capable, and to that end to relieve them of much of the ordinary routine of college and some prescribed courses, according to Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve. Thirteen students have been selected for the experiment this year because of the unusual development they demonstrated. During their senior year they are to be permitted to take graduate work under the most distinguished professors at Columbia University.

"We have felt for some years that we spend too much time on our mediocre and poor students and not enough on the really good ones," said Dean Gildersleeve. "And we have been inclined to think that the system in our American colleges does not ordinarily get the greatest possible amount of work out of an able girl and develop her scholarship to the utmost of which she is capable. The distinction between pass students and honors students in the English universities seemed to hold out a suggestion of possible usefulness. In a way, our new honors course is a little like the English arrangement, but we are trying to adapt it to American conditions."

"Students will not be admitted to this course until they have demonstrated that they have unusual ability. Ordinarily, they will enter it at the beginning of the sophomore year or of the junior year. As a result of excellent entrance examinations, confirmed by special examinations held by the faculty, it might be possible for a very extraordinary student of unusual maturity to be admitted at the beginning of her freshman year, but this will probably occur very rarely, if ever."

"Students in this course are required to take at least four years of college work before receiving the degree of bachelor of arts. They may, however, substitute, for the usual requirement of 120 points, a course of special study in a single subject or in a group of related subjects. The proper department or group of departments takes charge of the students' work and, subject to the approval of the faculty, determines what they must do in order to receive the degree."

"It will readily be seen that this plan is an effort to avoid some of the faults characteristic of our American college system, for example, that of forcing a student to spend a great deal of her time in class room listening to lectures and running to and from various college engagements. It also counteracts the tendency to think of education and scholarship in terms of courses, grades and points rather than subjects or fields of knowledge, and that unfortunate American tendency to split up one's knowledge into half-yearly fragments which are forgotten quickly after the midyear and final examinations."

Dean Gildersleeve added that this course was intended only for students who definitely wish to become scholars in a certain field and although they will be allowed a much greater chance for specialization than the ordinary student, it is not thought that they will become narrow-minded specialists.

Students in the Technical High School, Buffalo, New York, operate a studio shop for art and craft work, and take orders for all kinds of lettering and designing. Letterheads, folders, booklets, menu cards, and bookplates are produced and sold. Batik decoration is also done, and table runners, trays, scarfs, patchwork shades, etc., are among the products. At the first exhibition, more than 800 persons visited the shop, and orders were taken amounting to \$535. The shop supports itself and shows a profit. Even at the start, the students did not receive any money from the school authorities. All the buying of materials is done by the students outside of school hours. Books are kept, showing costs of materials, time spent in making articles, sales prices, and profits. "The stitchery" in the same school makes gowns, skirts, and blouses to order for moderate sums. The catering class also works on a commercial basis, and sells salads, rolls, cakes, etc. Some of the girls of the class go out to private homes and assist at afternoon or evening parties to earn money.

To raise the standard of school dramatics in California, a dramatic league of 65 teachers has been formed.

CITIZENS-TO-BE AND
SELF-GOVERNMENT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Self-government should play an ever-increasing part in the program of a pupil beginning with his very first day in school, declared Miss Lotta Clark, a teacher in the Boston Normal School, in an address before a county teachers' convention recently. Though in the great majority of instances, self-direction is left to be undertaken and developed—if at all—during the college period of the learner, and though there are some communities where the citizen-to-be is allowed to gain his first experience of helping to govern the school group of which he is a part during his high school period, and though there are a few cases where those attending the most common school of all—the elementary school—are given a glimpse of what it means to be a citizen, Miss Clark would commend at the very beginning of the school career, to let the self-control powers of the individual find expression and unfoldment.

The speaker went so far as to apply the text, "A little child shall lead them," to school methods. She then asked, "What has the stupendous system of education done in the way of getting at the little citizen?" The system began at the wrong end of school life to train in the fundamentals of citizenship, she continued, and quoted a book on education as saying that the child would be the last servant of society to be free. Education must help the child to free himself from the enslavement of circumstances and environment.

Early Self-Discipline

Candidates for some of the larger public offices were sometimes advertised as "able, capable and honest," said Miss Clark, and it was therefore the business of the schools to build up these characteristics in coming citizens, but it could not come about through discipline from above but must be self-discipline, and the earlier it began the better. The most outstanding characteristic of a true citizen was self-control, and this self-control would never obtain in any large degree until the children were started doing it.

Perhaps the most pointed part of Miss Clark's address was her description of a visit to a German school, where the little tots in the first year were being put through a lesson in penmanship. The schoolmaster, a most severe personage with a menacing rattle in hand, accomplished by sheer superimposed force a most rigid and clock-like obedience. Did a child's hand falter, the rod fell with terrifying whack. "This had not a little to do with Miss Clark's subsequent enthusiasm for the promotion of more self-government in American schools. A story was told of a small boy who had attended a gathering where the subject of a talk was "Train up a child in the way he should go," and of the boy's reporting it to his parents as "Chain up a child and away he goes."

Children have a direct and straightforward way of solving problems in discipline and in the learning of lessons, which have proved surprisingly effective to teachers who have given the children the opportunity, said the speaker. The assembled primary school teachers were then urged to put problems up to the pupils more than in the past. Dewey was quoted as defining education as "sharing life." This was what it meant to face a room of 45 upturned and expectant faces each morning—to give them bread, not stones. "Why, when a child asks for life, should we merely hand him a book about life. Why can't we give them what they ask?" Miss Clark asked with emphasis.

The Schedule and the Child

Protest was then made against having such an iron-clamped schedule that on each day of the year the teacher would be doing exactly the same thing as on that date a year ago. "There was a time when I proudly congratulated myself as being a successful teacher because each January 4, for instance, I was at the very same point in my work that I had been on January 4 in previous years. Now, thank goodness, that is no longer so! I finally reached the place where I went to the teacher above me and told her flatly that my system—which was the system she had taught me—had failed. And like the true teacher that she was, she told me to try out my own idea."

An indication of the success that this normal school teacher had with regard to her history and civics class methods was presented by her to the convention. The secret of it all seemed to be that the teacher put herself more and more in the position of the child, trying to get the child's viewpoint, encouraging the child to use its own initiative, going along with the child rather than forcing the instruction down from above. Miss Clark said that she had been criticized for playing too much with the children, but she continued, "This usually came from teachers who never played at all and who had lost all ability to enter into the spirit of play—they truly worked while they worked, but they worked all the time. Miss Clark's plea was for beginning to learn citizenship by beginning to play at doing like real citizens even in the lowest grade of the public school. 'The best definition of community civics that has ever been given,' said the speaker, 'is 'conduct of citizens in community.'"

Dismissal from the high schools of all teachers who have not a college degree is expected in South Dakota, where a law has been passed requiring all high school teachers to be college graduates.

THE HOME FORUM

Canoeing to the Land of Shakespeare

It was a golden morning as we left Warwick, and with slow feet followed Avon down through the park towards Barford Bridge, where our canoe lay ready for us. The light, too, generously spread to dandle, bathed the castle towers, lay on the terraces, where the peacocks sunned themselves, and on the living rock below them, where the river washes. Only on the weir it fell in splashes, scattered through the elm's thick foliage. At the water's brim, below Mill Street, stood a man with a pitcher—a stranger to us—who took our farewells with equable astonishment. The stream slackened its hurry, and keeping pace with our regrets, loitered by the garden slopes, by the great cedars that the Crusaders brought from Lebanon, among rapids and alder-bushes and under tall trees, to the lake, where a small tributary comes tumbling from Chesterton.

The land, as we went on, was full of morning sounds—the ring of a wood-feller's axe, the groaning of a tinder-wagon through leafy roads, the rustle of partridges, the note of a stray blackbird in the hedge. . . . By Barford Bridge, where a dumpy, water-logged punt just lifted her stern and her pathetic name (the Dolly Dohs) above the surface, we launched our canoe again. The stream here is shallow and the current fast, with a knack of swinging you round a gravelly corner and tilting you at the high scooped-out bank on the other side. So many and abrupt are these bends that the slim spire of Sherborne across the meadows appeared now to right, now to left; now dodged behind us, now stood straight ahead. Out of the water-plants at one corner rose a brace of wild-fowl, and sailed away with the sun gleaming on their iridescent necks. We followed them with our eyes and grew aware that the country was altered. Sometimes, near Warwick, we had longed to exchange tall hedges and heavy elms for "an acre of barren ground, bog, ling, heath, brown furze, anything," as Gonzalo says. Now we had full air and a horizon. We had the flowers, too—the forget-me-not, the willow-herb, and meadowweet (though long past their prime), the bright yellow tansy, and the loosestrife, with a stalk growing bloodred as its purple bloom dropped away. Just above Wasperton we came on a young woman in a boat. She had been gathering these flowers by the armful, and, having piled the bows with them, made a taking sight; and, being ourselves not without a certain savage beauty, we did not hesitate to believe that our pleasure was reciprocated.

A steep grassy bank runs beside the stream at Wasperton, concealing the village. Many nut-trees grow upon it. . . . No high-road goes through the village above; but, climbing the bank, we found a few old timbered cottages,

and alone, in the middle of a field, a curious dove-cote, that must be seen to be believed. It was empty, for the pigeons were all down by the river among the gray willows on the farther shore, and our canoe stole by too softly to disturb their cooling.

A short way below Hampton Wood rises on a bold eminence to the right, where once Fulbroke Castle stood.

the buildings on one side are in strong sunshine, and those opposite in broad shadow is to incur a painter's temptation, so rich are the ochres and russets, so deep the glimpse of blue! Then there will be flowers and verdure at the windows, spots of pure bright color amidst the yellows and browns. —"The Saône, a Summer Voyage," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton.



"The Patrol," from the etching by A. Brouet

Courtesy of the Brooks Reed Gallery, Inc., Boston

A Corporal's Guard Indeed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The pomp and circumstance of war seem far from here. A corporal's guard indeed, and what would it them be: conscripts or non-descripts? Now if there were but a big drum at hand, would there be an improvement, would for instance, the man in the rear file left straighten up? Would he and his companions then fit the verse of Kipling's:

"There's a regiment a-coming" down the Grand Trunk Road;
With its best foot first
And the road a-sliding past,
An every blooming campin'-ground exactly like the last;
While the Big Drum says,
With 'is 'rowdy-dowdy-dow!'
"Kiko kisseywarst! don't you hamsher argy jow!"

One could hardly think of such a jolly crew as warlike, and it is easy to imagine that disarmament would proceed apace among this seven. It is entirely possible, of course, that they are thinking

"At half past five's Revelly, an' our tents they down must come,
Like a lot of button mushrooms when you pick 'em up at 'ome."

(or its equivalent in language not of the Tommies) but it is much more likely that the shortest one there with the meditative glance upon the ground is busy at home with the chickens, and that the studious tallest one, in the front rank, is surveying in his mind for the twentieth time with transit and field notebook the last job he undertook before he joined the colors. He looks like a surveyor—just as much as the man at his side has all the appearance of being able, in the course of an hour or so, to lay the beginnings of a first-rate brick wall. And it is not difficult to fancy a pruning hook instead of a gun on the back of the corporal himself.

The Nomination

Vhen ash de var was ober,
Und Beace her show-wice vings
Vas vafin o'er de coondry;
(In shpods) like afery dings;
Und heroes vere revardiet,
De beople all pegan
To say 'tvas shame dat nodings
Vas done for Breitemann.

No man wised how id vas shariat,
Or where der fore shlog came,
Boot dey shvared it was a cinder,
Dereto a purtain shame:
"Dere is Schnitzere in der Gustom-House—
Potzblitz! can dis tings pe
Und Breitemann he have nodings:
Vot sights is dis to see!

Nod de virst ret cendt for Breitemann!
Ish dis do pe de gry
Und de man dat sacked de repels
Und trinked dem high and dry?

So ve all dissolted dat Breitemann
Shouldt hafe a nomination
To go to de Legisladoor,
To make some dings off de nation:
Mit de heib of a Connedigit man,
In whom we haf great hoves,
Who haf shange his boledics fivedeen dimes,
Und deretore knew de robes.
—From "Breitemann in Politics," by Charles G. Leland.

Wycliffe and the Scriptures

The sacred Scriptures are the property of the people, and one which no one should be allowed to wrest from them.—Wycliffe.

In a Convention of Books

Once upon a time there was an Old Librarian who, attending a convention of his profession, closed his eyes. This was not because the papers were uninteresting; nor was it because they

discussion, "The Care of Readers," but each section considered its own questions of technique. Never had the Old Librarian been so impressed with the sense of the importance of readers. The president in his opening address declared that the reader could no longer be treated as a negligible quantity. Readers might be said to be almost essential to the existence of

books. It was a great satisfaction to the Old Librarian to hear this, for he had often been grieved at the haughty airs of certain of the more learned books who had refused to make any allowance for the natural infirmities of their readers. They would lead them into verbal labyrinths and heartless leeches at their confusion. But this was not the spirit of the convention. The books assume responsibility for the care of their readers, and arrange them in order and decide upon their merits. For the books in their own country set great store by their readers. When a book misplaces its readers, or loses them, it is looked upon as unskillful. It is no small achievement for a book to look after a large collection of miscellaneous readers, and to select those that are valuable.

When the Old Librarian arrived, the convention hall was almost full. There were books of all sizes and ages, all engaged in animated conversation. There were venerable folios, grave middle-aged quartos, flashy young duodecimos. Blue-blooded classics were elbowed by pushing "best sellers." Shabby odd volumes shambled about, looking for members of their family circle from whom they had been separated for years. Now and then a superannuated text-book, lean and haggard, would ask for information from a pert young fellow who had once been his pupil. A slight willowy poem would trip along with a look of vague inquiry in her innocent eyes, as if she were seeking some one who would tell her what she was all about. She would draw her dainty slinging robes around her to avoid the touch of some horny-handed son of prose with the dust of the Census Bureau yet upon him. There were grave, learned books who were spoken of with bated breath as "Authorities"; and there were "Original Sources," aristocrats of long lineage, who still clung to the antique garb of their youth.

There were few in the company who ventured upon any familiarity with these worthies. It was however whispered by an enterprising Thesis, who had made their acquaintance, that some of them, in their own day and generation, had been rather common. Near the doors were groups of half-grown pamphlets who had not yet reached the dignity of full book-hood. They formed a disturbing element, and it was a question whether they should be admitted to the floor, it being very difficult to keep these unbound hobblesdeys in order. The Old Librarian was not one of those indefatigable persons who can sit through all the meetings furnished by conscientious programme-makers. He was glad that so many papers were provided at all hours, but there was a touch of altruism in his nature, so that he rejoiced in the thought of the information which the minds of others received while his own lay fallow. After the convention had been opened, he wandered in a leisurely way from one section to another, listening to such of the discussions as interested him, and observing how the books conducted their business.

There was much wrangling over the report of the Committee on Credentials, as there was a great difference of opinion as to what constitutes a book. It is an old controversy between the strict constructionists and those of more democratic tendencies. In this case the strict constructionists were outvoted, and the Old Librarian noticed a number of volumes taking part in the proceedings, to whom he would not have given the privileges of the floor. There was one general subject for

books. It was a great satisfaction to the Old Librarian to hear this, for he had often been grieved at the haughty airs of certain of the more learned books who had refused to make any allowance for the natural infirmities of their readers. They would lead them into verbal labyrinths and heartless leeches at their confusion. But this was not the spirit of the convention. The books assume responsibility for the care of their readers, and arrange them in order and decide upon their merits. For the books in their own country set great store by their readers. When a book misplaces its readers, or loses them, it is looked upon as unskillful. It is no small achievement for a book to look after a large collection of miscellaneous readers, and to select those that are valuable.

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Let Us Listen

Let us listen only to the experience that urges us on; it is always higher than that which throws or keeps us back.—Masterlinck

Competition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
COMPETITION is the bugbear of the petty-mindedness, the joy and zest of the friend of progress. The human mind fears competition, for the human mind fears its imminent destruction. But the individual who has gained even a glimpse of the infinite possibilities of the one Mind, God, welcomes every opportunity for breaking away from the limitations of the so-called human mind; and this is what competition really signifies. To finite human sense everything appears in the language of person, place, and thing, and the mortal accepting this finite interpretation of being is apt to regard competition in the same limited personal light. He believes that success depends upon his either escaping or defeating competition, and that he does this at the expense of some one else. But the metaphysician knows that there is nothing outside of Mind and Mind's manifestation, so that the reality of what human sense interprets as person, place, and thing, is nothing more nor less than Mind and Mind's idea. The competition, then, is only with the human concept, that is, the human belief is what must be opposed, and it is in proportion as this human concept gives place to the Christ or divine idea that dominion is attained, for then limiting finite sense yields to the power of infinite Mind, bringing to light the true possibilities of being.

The human mind's fear of competition springs from its dread of destruction and its desire to perpetuate its own sense of being. Because the human sense is limited and finite, its concept of everything that reality includes is limited and finite; and so it is that the one looking no higher than the testimony of finite sense, goaded by the inordinate desire for human possession, would attempt actually, if such a thing were possible, to corner for himself a portion of the fullness of Mind, under the delusion that he would impoverish himself should he make his discovery available to others. Sooner or later he is bound to find that this attempt to reserve for his exclusive personal use any part of the fullness of reality injures no one so much as himself.

The progressive man of affairs recognizes the fatal consequences of the narrow groove and limited outlook, and, instead of seeking to avoid competition, he welcomes it, because he knows that honest competition brings into expression the very best of which men are capable, and so blesses one and all. Mankind is being compelled to recognize that good, in whatever term it may be interpreted, is infinite, and that every false limitation imposed by finite sense is doomed. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, saw this clearly when she wrote, "To my sense, the most imminent dangers confronting the coming century are: the robbing of people of life and liberty under the warrant of the Scriptures; the claims of politics and of human power, industrial slavery, and insufficient freedom of honest competition; and ritual, creed, and trusts in place of the Golden Rule. 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," p. 266.) The false human sense of competition looking to "Who shall be greatest?" must give way to this honest competition based upon the understanding of the aliveness of Mind and Mind's idea.

Now since good is Mind and Mind's idea, good is infinite, and there can be no end to its manifestation. Fear of competition would presuppose a limitation of good, as if there were not enough of good, enough of Mind, for all; as if there were anything outside the range of infinity! When the infinity of good, the aliveness of divine Mind and all that Mind includes is recognized, then it is seen that each one in gaining a fuller and clearer realization of good, not only does not do so at the expense of another, but in doing so enriches the whole world by refuting the supposition of limitation and proving the universality of infinite good. Thus Jesus said, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me"; and Mrs. Eddy writes on page 206 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all, as Jesus showed with the loaves and the fishes—Spirit, not matter, being the source of supply."

Since all existence is Mind and Mind's idea, it is impossible for one individual ever to impoverish himself by making manifest for others a larger discernment of divine reality. The purpose of honest competition is never to gain the mastery of some other person, but rather to prove man's dominion over the finite sense of existence by demonstrating the unreality of whatever would try to limit man's capacities. Paul said, "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain. And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible. I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that beateh the air: But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection: lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a cast-away." With the revelation that Christian Science gives of the infinite capacities and powers of man in God's likeness, every Christian Scientist should run, like Paul, "not as

uncertainly . . . not as one that beateh the air," but girt with the full power and dominion of Mind, bringing into subjection every sense that accords not with the nature of God. That individual who expresses Mind, infinite good, is making manifest to the whole world the divine idea, the Christ, man in the image and likeness of infinite good. "Man outlives finite mortal definitions of himself, according to a law of the survival of the fittest," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 25 of "No and Yes." The one purpose of honest competition, then, is to obliterate all finite definitions of man and thus bring to light the Christman in God's own image, unfettered by finite sense, and having dominion over the whole earth. As this consummation is realized, the human sense of competition will be forever lost and in its place will be the conscious realization of the kingdom of heaven.

The Country in November

Sandy
Or where on rivers blacken
Close fleets of hurrying leaves.
Baill
Or where with tawny bracken
A lonely moorland heaves.
Sandy
Where ribbed and spiny hedges
Hold fast the empty ear.
Baill
Or where like summer's pledges
The ruddy hips appear. . . .
Sandy
Or where in twilight shaws
The dusky-glowing thorn,
Hides in its board of haws
The crimson of the morn.
—"Fleet Street Eclogues," John Davidson.

Translating the Bible

"Our Bible in virtue of its past," says Doctor Westcott, "is capable of admitting revision, if need be, without violating its history. As it gathered into itself, during the hundred years in which it was forming, the treasures of manifold labors, so it still has the same assimilative power of life." In other words, in view of the history that lies back of the King James Version, it would be absurd to claim for it finality. As a literary treasure it deserves and will doubtless hold a permanent place among our English classics. But the Bible is first of all and above all a revelation of moral and spiritual truth, and in our study of it we should seek for that translation which most clearly and accurately interprets its great messages.—E. B. Chappell, "The Story of Our Bible."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1921

EDITORIALS

A Naval Holiday

It is most sincerely to be hoped that the amendment to Mr. Hughes' limitation proposals, put forward by the British naval experts, through Mr. Balfour, will not be pressed, and that the naval holiday as originally conceived will stand. The fact is that Mr. Hughes, consciously or unconsciously, put his finger on the very crux of the situation in this naval holiday. For the existence of the splendidly efficient arms plants, privately owned, and scattered all around the world is the very center of the storm cloud. This may not be quite as well understood in the United States as it is in Europe, where the incubus has been felt for many years. Consequently, it is from Europe that the most vigorously worded complaints might be looked for. Thus the dissatisfaction with the British amendment has found immediate expression in the Liberal press in England, and in one of its most ably conducted organs, The Westminster Gazette, in particular.

At the very outset it must, however, be admitted that The Westminster appears to be doing something of an injustice to Mr. Balfour. The effort of the British experts is unquestionably to save the British arms-plants, but this effort is made in no selfish spirit, but in the endeavor to safeguard the vital interests of the country. Thus, when The Westminster writes, "The reservation that a restricted program of battleship replacement be carried on, from year to year, in order to save the armament works from going to rot, would be a direct attack upon the essential principle of the American scheme," every one who knows exactly what these armor plants represent will heartily concur. But when the paper goes on further to add that, "In any case, even if we should have to put it (meaning the armor industry) in order, Great Britain would be at no disadvantage as compared with either America or Japan," the paper is jumping to a conclusion. There is nothing in Mr. Hughes' proposals to compel the ostracizing of the armor plants. Therefore the British experts were face to face with the possibility that America or Japan might think it worth while, or even an absolute necessity to preserve their plants. Consequently in proposing gradual replacement as an alternative to replacement in bulk, they were merely endeavoring to save the possible colossal expense of the overhead charges of a vast number of unused or only partially used yards, by making a steady use of a smaller number of regularly used yards. In justice to the British naval experts this should be clearly understood. They had no thought of overbidding or underbidding Mr. Hughes in their suggestion. They were simply engaged in the effort to at once protect the interests of their fleet, and to reduce the cost of its maintenance. At the same time, they did as The Westminster clearly sees, put forward an amendment calculated to knock the bottom out of the American proposals, supposing those proposals to have, in turn, the intention of knocking the bottom out of the arms industry. And The Westminster puts this with admirable clarity, when it goes on to say, "The suggested reservation amounts to a proposal that we deliberately keep alive not only the vested interests of war, but the whole spirit and tradition of international naval competition as a sacred flame, ready to burst into full blaze the moment the holiday is over."

This being so, it is necessary to consider briefly what these vested interests are. The privately owned arms plants represent a series of satellite yards which have come into existence around the great national arsenals. The reason for this is a perfectly simple and entirely legitimate one. Nevertheless its effect has been disastrous. The cost of war industries had grown to such an appalling figure that the governments of Europe found it impossible to provide, in the national arsenals, for the immediate increase of production necessitated by an outbreak of hostilities. As a consequence of this they hit upon the plan of practically subsidizing, by regular orders, certain private firms, for the purpose of being able suddenly to effect the necessary increases without incurring the terrific overhead charges which would be forced upon them by enlarging the arsenals to meet any emergency. All this was legitimate enough in itself. But what inevitably followed was the embarking of these firms in an arms trade which recognized neither the boundaries of countries nor the interests of the taxpayers. They were engaged in a business, like that of any other firm, and their motto naturally became "All the traffic will bear." A remarkable example of this was afforded, several years ago, by Francis Delaisi. The French Ministry of Marine, having under construction a certain ship, were required to pay 2.20 francs per kilogram for its armor. Five years intervened and another ship of the same type was laid down. But in the interval the firm which had supplied the armor of the first ship had disposed of the competition of its rivals. As a result the cost of the armor rose suddenly to 2.97 francs a kilogram, or a trifling difference of an increase of 4,000,000 francs in every ship of the type to be constructed.

So much for the satellite yards as financially conducted. Nor will their patriotism shine any more brightly when measured by the standard of national assistance. The whole idea of war has been largely nurtured, as The Westminster truly says, by keeping alive the tradition and spirit of war. And in this the private yards have been positive missionaries. They were out for markets. And they have not been particularly careful where the markets were found. Thus the enormous difficulties with which the British Government was faced, in its effort to maintain the peace of Persia, were largely caused by the illicit Muscat arms trade. By means of this trade the Bakhtiari tribesmen, and even the more distant Beluches, were kept plentifully supplied with rifles and ammunition in spite of all the efforts of the British naval patrol. Now

this patrol, be it observed, had to be kept up by the government as a protection against the activities of certain of the satellite yards which had grown up round some one or another of the great arsenal constellations.

These are mere fragments of the evidence which must be known to The Westminster and on which it no doubt is building its protest. But there is another even more dangerous aspect of the case, the aspect which shows the trade as a vested interest. So long as the great yards were held as the personal property of a few great capitalists, they were comparatively harmless, though they drew a tremendous power from the enormous number of workers and interlaced industries dependent upon them. But when Undershaft and Lazarus determined to take the small investor into partnership, the net was spread far and wide. The great capitalist might have his reasons for parting with a portion of his business on quite reasonable terms. He might also clearly see the advantage of being satisfied with certain lean years. But the mutual shareholder could not be expected to see it in that light. To him a lean year spelt a serious reduction of income. And he became at once clamorous for his profits, and insisted upon the protection of his rights. It is no doubt because of all these things that The Westminster finally declares, "We are convinced that, if the real issue is grasped, public opinion in Great Britain will never consent to pressing this reservation."

A Vivisectionist Campaign Method

The concerted effort being made by vivisectionists in Great Britain and elsewhere to discredit the literature put out by the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection is being energetically met by Union officials. The attack is, of course, in every way encouraging. The well-known admonition of the shyster lawyer to the effect that, when you have no case you should abuse the plaintiff's attorney, is particularly applicable in this instance. But, as far as the vivisectionists are concerned, the rejoinder which the anti-vivisectionists are invariably able to make seldom meets with a replication. Thus, Dr. Hadwen, the well-known opponent of vivisection, during his recent tour in the United States was, of course, subject to all manner of attack and to every kind of effort to discredit his statements. Nevertheless, the fact remains that, although Dr. Hadwen was prepared at any time to meet his opponents in open debate, these opponents never ventured to avail themselves of the opportunity.

Discussing the whole question with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in London, recently, Miss Beatrice E. Kidd, Secretary of the Union, gave several examples of the vivisectionists' campaign method in this connection. One typical case relates to Sir Frederick Treves, who, the vivisectionists declare, is described in the literature of the Union as an anti-vivisectionist. As a matter of fact, Sir Frederick Treves is never described as an anti-vivisectionist. So to describe him would be to deprive him of his decidedly remarkable testimony of half of its value. For, in spite of the fact that Sir Frederick is not a declared anti-vivisectionist, his famous confession remains that not only did experiments on dogs fail to help him in his work on the human subject, but that they actually hindered him and that, in the end, he had to unlearn all that these experiments had taught him.

The best reply, however, to the charge of misstatements is, as Miss Kidd very justly points out, that no one has ever claimed the £100 which the Union is prepared to pay to anyone who can show that a statement published by the Union is not in accordance with fact. As to the charges so freely made by a recent advocate of vivisection, that if anti-vivisectionists would read "genuine medical literature" they would quickly discover how "unquestioned" was the usefulness of vivisection, the truth is that any perusal of this so-called "genuine medical literature" at once reveals the fact that on the question of vivisection, as on most other questions, doctors differ. It was just this notable disagreement that caused Dr. Hadwen to investigate the whole subject for himself, and thus, eventually, to become, as so many other doctors have become, a convinced anti-vivisectionist.

International Credits

The world needs today are just as great as they were before the war, and perhaps greater, yet industry and commerce lag. The increasing acuteness of the demand in one country for the surplus goods ready for sale in another emphasizes mainly the inability of the available financial machinery to cope with the present international credit situation. The claim that conditions are abnormal affords little defense, for one of the world's great needs is for a system that can ride out the storm. Realization of this fact is indicated by the many new foreign trade financing plans proposed for meeting this condition. Probably all of these financial schemes have some merit, but in the world today the key to the situation is found in the saying that it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. Consequently a concrete working plan is needed far more than much theory.

To evolve a practicable plan is a matter of education, for, as Sir Drummond Fraser, the organizer of the Ter Meulen plan, said after some general observations on the international economic position, "Ignorance, poverty, and lack of confidence are the factors that prevent an interchange of goods profitable and advantageous to all concerned." In behalf of the Ter Meulen plan Sir Drummond has just concluded a tour of the United States, where he has sought to explain to bankers, business men, and government officials the details and benefits of the scheme originated by a Dutch financier and sanctioned by the League of Nations. The progress of his mission in the United States has been quite encouraging, for, before he sailed for England, Sir Drummond had succeeded in winning for the plan the indorsement of the American Bankers Association at its conference in Los Angeles, where he went to address this institution, and also the approval of many business and financial organizations, as well as the support of various government officials.

Quite obviously the reparations problem and the Washington Conference are two factors that hold the attention of many leaders who are needed to help to solve the international credit question. In one way,

however, the Conference promises to contribute toward an essential requisite of the Ter Meulen plan, which requires first that the country participating in the credit scheme shall be able, at no distant date, to balance her expenditures by her revenue. Since it is shown that approximately \$92 out of every \$100 in taxes is spent for war purposes, it is clear that any reduction in armament will help to strike such a balance. Thus are two great forces at work independently to effect a common end. A fundamental of economics is being brought into play by the Ter Meulen plan, for it first proposes to help those who help themselves. The machinery of contraction is almost always available, and this makes the success of the proposal for the reduction of armament easier mechanically than the problem of credit expansion, for which new machinery must be supplied.

When Sir Drummond says that a balanced budget will help to stabilize exchange, restore overseas trade, and reduce unemployment, he unquestionably speaks a truth, for he is an authority on economics as well as an able financier. Stagnation of world trade is regrettable proof of the need for enlarged financial machinery. Take the lumber situation, for instance. While this building material is needed for the restoration of France, billions of feet of it in the United States wait to be sold, yet the would-be seller and the would-be buyer cannot consummate a deal because of a lack of international credits. It matters little whether money tied up in frozen loans aggravates the stagnation because of its very absence, or that the international expansion of business has exceeded facilities; the fact remains that commerce, eager to go on, is unable to move. The revived United States War Finance Corporation contributes cautiously and in a limited way to foreign trade, but the machinery otherwise appears to be inadequate. So much so, in fact, that the formation of several foreign financing companies has been started, although comparatively little activity is thus far reported. The proposed world bank advocated by United States Senator Hitchcock, to have capital amounting to \$2,400,000,000, is an ambitious undertaking for the future, but something is apparently needed at once.

Thus do many plans fall short. The Ter Meulen scheme, however, appears to be making steady progress, and in general its objects seem to be more international than most of the others, with the possible exception of the world bank scheme. Stabilization of values as well as credits generally is conceded to be one of the conditions most needed to pave the way to normal conditions, and to meet this need the Ter Meulen plan makes special provision. In one of his last addresses in New York City before returning to England, Sir Drummond Fraser pointed out that before the bonds are issued the nature and value of the securities offered are carefully examined and a gold value fixed. In this way would stability be aided. Bonds issued on such a basis and on such security give promise of helping to dissolve one of the chief obstacles to trade expansion, for there is scarcely any doubt that the banks that have signified their willingness to accept French bonds, for instance, for lumber, would be equally willing to accept other kinds once faith in them was certain and the intrinsic value of the paper was established.

Furthermore, not the least merit of the plan is the fact that, under the arrangement as proposed, the restoration of trading is made the primary and financing a secondary consideration, for the bonds are to be used principally for the purchase of raw material to provide work, which is a world-wide objective.

Teaching Kindness to Animals

The plea which was made recently by Mrs. Huntington Smith, president of the Animal Rescue League, in favor of teaching kindness to animals in the public schools of the United States, is one deserving of the most careful consideration. It is, of course, perfectly true to say that kindness to animals is simply the manifestation of a fundamental quality, without which the mere teaching of kindness to animals would be useless. This fundamental quality, however, is never wanting, and it is a simple fact that the teaching of kindness to animals, when properly based, is one of the certain means of insuring its full development.

There are many ways in which the appeal can be made. Thus, Mrs. Smith, pointing to the fact that all boys, for instance, desire to be smart and up to date, urges that pupils in the schools should be led to see that the really smart and up-to-date thing is to think straightly, and that, where animals are concerned, the only possible thinking is based on kindness. She insists that the child might be taught to look upon himself in the light of a protector of birds and animals of all kinds, and to regard any lapse from this position as a betrayal of a sacred trust.

As to the argument, sometimes advanced, that to include the subject of kindness to animals in the school curriculum would be simply to add one more to the "confusing number of extras" which tend to block rather than promote education, Mrs. Smith insists that it cannot be admitted for a moment. The teaching of kindness to animals she boldly claims as a fundamental educational need.

Now, it is, of course, a fact that, whilst there have been, in all ages, a multitude of people who have been just naturally kind to animals it is only within the last hundred years that there has been anything like a general effort to promote kindness to animals. Today, in practically every country, an effort is being made to prevent actual cruelty, and to teach children and the public generally the practical value of kindness and the depraving influence of cruelty or neglect in any form. Great strides have been made toward a better state of things, especially in the United States and the United Kingdom, but that a tremendous work still remains to be done is abundantly evident to anyone who will study the matter. Mrs. Smith, in the course of her statement, showed that, during the last six months for which statistics are available, over 34,000 animals had been cared for by the Animal Rescue League and that, during the last few weeks, 200 abandoned cats and dogs had been rescued at the beaches near Boston by the league's workers. That such a state of things is largely the result of ignorance, and, therefore,

peculiarly amenable to education, cannot be doubted. The child taught to recognize his true relationship with the animal world would never tolerate the ignorant wrong of abandoning animals to "find for themselves" when the return was made from the summer to the winter home, and the influence of the child would quickly be effective to put a stop to the practice.

Already it is welcome to find that, in nineteen states, teachers in public schools are required to devote at least half an hour a week to teaching kindness to animals. It is earnestly to be desired that the practice should be extended, as quickly as possible, to all the states in the Union.

Editorial Notes

Other important matters at Washington have rather overshadowed the recent completion of highway legislation there. But this legislation too, is important, partly because it will release \$75,000,000 as government aid for road-building in cooperation with state agencies, and also because it directs attention to the rapid expansion of highway interests and activities that has taken place during recent years. Highways have not infrequently been likened to the railroads, but the likeness is hardly brought home in other ways quite so definitely as by the figures which show that the highway officials, in the United States now number 80,000, while there are 7000 road contractors, 2000 bridge contractors, almost 2000 manufacturers and dealers in roadbuilding machinery and materials, and more than 7300 firms manufacturing highway transportation equipment. The significance of all this seems to be that the good roads idea has about reached the stage where it must stand for a system of highways, and not merely for more or less isolated routes.

The man who composes music would seem to have, in any circumstances, a formidable task unless he is quick at making decisions. Before his ideas can be translated into bars, dots, and dashes, he must make the momentous choice whether they take the form of grand opera, symphony, concerto, a "morceau" for flute, fiddle, banjo or bagpipes, and a host of other alternatives. Now a further possibility is offered him. He may compose for the automatic piano. Well known composers have been invited to do so, and some have consented. Judging from a recent recital in London, given by a mechanical "star" and its attendant, the consenting composers made a creditable showing at their novel task of writing for a piano without having to think in terms of two hands and ten fingers. But there is need for caution. The machine is at its best when producing in bulk, the artist at his worst. An artist who is kept busy feeding a music machine must take care that his art does not decline in the stress of keeping pace with the demand.

The woman who sought to get a petition to Queen Mary as she was leaving a church in London with King George was reviving, though perhaps unwittingly, a venerable custom. The habit of petitioning a monarch dates back to the earliest times, and perhaps rose out of the fact that, besides being a king, he was also a lawgiver who stood in the open to administer law. During the reign of King William of Prussia, people were wont to station themselves under the statue of Frederick the Great, where they could be seen by the monarch from the famous corner window of his palace, and hold out their petition. An enquiry or other member of the household would step out to receive the piece of paper and the monarch is said to have given the matter his personal attention. But times have changed. Petitioners in Britain who would air a grievance or ask a boon, would do well to stick to the less alarming and probably just as effective method of gaining the royal ear by using the mails.

It was a thoughtful and a graceful compliment which President Harding paid a woman teacher in the schools of Birmingham, Alabama, who observed the semi-centennial of her service simultaneously with the city's celebration of its fiftieth year, the ceremonies of which were attended by the President himself. But there are those who believe that more than words, no matter how aptly or fittingly spoken, should be the reward of one who has devoted so many years of consecrated service to the cause of education. It is a patriotic service than which none can be higher, and in these times, when the world is taking account of its blessings, the veterans in the ranks who have done their best to bring the common schools to a higher level, with an ambition to do well the work which it has been given them to do, should receive a very tangible testimony of the gratitude which the President declares is felt for them.

PROBABLY Robinson Crusoe's astonishment at finding the marks of a human foot in the sands was even greater than that of the Mt. Everest expedition which is said to have found a foot imprint in the snow beyond the 20,000-foot line. The fact that in the Himalayan regions a wild tribe of men is occasionally found serves to explain the foot-mark in question; but it still leaves a blank to be filled as much as does the discovery of a human foot-mark, in recent years, in the caves of Kentucky. An explorer with a guide had penetrated the caves a mile or more beyond where it was confidently believed any human being had ever gone. Then the astounding discovery was made that some one, perhaps in a remote age, had been there before them. Apparently people will have to modify their ideas as to the taste for exploring being purely a product of high civilization.

NEW SOUTH WALES is about to send 8000 students to jail, or, to be more specific, the old Darlinghurst prison has been turned into a great technical college, the finest in Australia. It is perhaps more than a coincidence that this transformation should be accompanied by a growing recognition that technical college opportunities must not be confined to the free man and woman. If Australia realizes that practical technical education in her prisons will open a doorway through which the inmates may pass into good citizenship, she will be able to accomplish results greater even than those which will follow the happy metamorphosis at Darlinghurst.